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WILL HUNGARY LEAVE AUSTRIA?

Breach Widening Between Countries--Association May Be Dissolved During Lifetime of Emperor Francis Joseph.

Vienna, Oct. 14.—Is Emperor Francis Joseph destined to have his old age clouded by a repetition of the scenes and events which have thrown a shadow over the closing years of the reign of King Oscar because of the tearing apart of Norway and Sweden.

It has been taken for granted that the association of the Kingdom of Hungary with the Austrian Empire under a common sovereign would last as long as the life of the present Emperor King though few have expected it to survive him. But now it begins to look as though a

Dissolution of the Bonds

which unite Hungary to Austria is imminent, and that it is merely a question of whether Hungary is allowed to go in peace as in the case of Norway or whether a war will follow the crisis in southeastern Europe.

Critics of the Emperor assert that he failed to exhibit his usual courtesy and tact when he received the leader of the Hungarian Independence party, Francis Kossuth, who has formed a coalition with Baron Banffy, Count Julius Andrassy, Count Zichy and Count Apponyi. The audience lasted but five minutes, the sovereign insisting upon addressing the Hungarians in German, although he speaks Magyar fluently. He read a curt statement of his intentions, which included an inflexible refusal to permit Magyar words of command to be used in the Hungarian army, and finally he directed them to discuss his programme with the Austrian chancellor, Count Goluchowski, whom they have reason to regard as

A Bitter Political Opponent.

In compliance with the injunction of their sovereign they called on Count Goluchowski, but declined to discuss with him Hungary's demands, declaring that on such a subject they would confer only with a Magyar. They were then about to leave Vienna, but waited a day on being informed that the Hungarian Count Bela Cairka had been summoned to act as the representative of the sovereign. The conference which they held with him was apparently fruitless, and they immediately departed for Buda Pesth without awaiting any further communication from His Majesty.

Experience has shown that it woul be useless for Emperor Francis Joseph to dissolve the diet and order a new general election. The coalition which commands

A Considerable Majority

in the popular branch of the present parliament, would probably be stronger in the next, for the Magyars are infuriated by the proposal of the Fejervary cabinet, the ministry ad interim, which governed against the schemes at protest of the parliamentary majority to introduce universal suffrage in Hungary, an innovation the practical effect of which would be to annihilate Magyar domination. Whether the coalition of which Francis Kossuth is the spokesman would content itself with refusing appropriations is something that time alone can tell. The instrument of coercion has already been tried, but it did not prevent the ministry ad interim from collecting during the summer a good deal of money from voluntary tax payers, or from bringing under the colors a certain number of voluntary conscripts.

Pan-Germanism, or what is regarded as a diluted form of the same thing, Pan-Austrianism, is at the root of

The Hungarian Question.

The Magyars are a chivalrous and a loyal people. They are athletic, they are sportsmanlike, they are agricultural, and like every agricultural nation they are fundamentally conservative. They love the monarchy, and they have an intense and passionate reverence for a national constitution that has stood them in good stead for many hundred years, and long before the coming of the House of Hapsburg. They owe much to the house of Hapsburg, and they are ready and willing to admit it. They owe to it in a great measure modern culture that has come to them since the 17th century through the Austrian union from France, Germany, Italy and England. They hold that the destinies of the House of Hapsburg and the dual monarchy are safer in the charge of a contented than a discontented Hungary.

But they insist that the modern German industrial system and the modern German military system is

An Entirely Different Matter.

They claim that that is what the union with Austria is coming more and more to mean. The Magyars say clearly and emphatically they will not have this at any price—they will not be Germanized. Against that they are willing to fight along constitutional lines if possible, but they are willing to fight upon the field of battle if necessary.

There are of course Hungarian Jingoes just as there are Jingoes in other countries, and these gentlemen are already beginning to preach the desirability of re-establishing the Empire of Matthias of Hungary and of having back all the Adriatic provinces. The majority of the people are not aggressive, they care little for these things, and as far as the Nationalist party which leads them is concerned, all they demand is the loyal fulfillment of what they deem to be their constitutional rights by the House of Hapsburg. It may be impossible for the House of Hapsburg in view of this Pan-Germanic movement to do this. Time alone will show.

The Hungarian question is not alone a national and a political question—it is also a question of fiscal reform on National lines. The Hungarians say: "Why should we have to pay high prices for cheap Austrian machine-made products, when we can do just as well ourselves, perhaps better." It is here that the Hungarian question probably assumes

Its Great Significance.

Norway has just accomplished a bloodless revolution because of this self-same fight between the believers of free trade and the followers of the protective tariff idea.

Then there is the suffrage issue. With or without royal sanction that issue cannot now be shelved. The Socialists are a growing power in Hungary, and they have taken hold of it. A non-party league has been formed in its support, and is holding mass meetings under the chairmanship of Prof. Arminius Vambery. Probably without consent of the author the streets of Buda Pesth have been placarded with extracts from the speech of Count Albert Apponyi in favor of suffrage reform and condemnatory of the anamolies of the present electoral system. The coalition has been

Manifestly Troubled

by this unexpected raising of an issue with which it would have preferred to deal in its own way and at its own time. Its executive committee has been convoked, probably in order to define its standpoint in regard to the new movement—a movement which threatens gradually to supersede all the paraphernalia of national demands on which the coalition has thriven hitherto.

Much depends upon Count Albert Apponyi, who will not, it is hoped, by prolonging strife at home append a sorry epilogue to his Brussels appreciation of President Roosevelt's peacemaking. The position of Count Apponyi and that of his fellow members of the coalition is not easy. The idea of universal manhood suffrange is full of menace to the 800,000 gentry, or small but ancient Magyar nobility which some regard as the backbone and others as the bane of Hungary. Partisans of universal suffrage think it would be a boon to let new blood into the electorate so as to bring before the country new questions to render articulate new needs and to

Open Political Power

to all classes. Others, not less patriotic perhaps though certainly less democratic, hold that Hungary without the predominance of the Magyar aristocracy and squirearchy would be Hungary no longer and scout universal suffrange as a Satanic device. The battle over this point alone will be fierce. Whether the coalition take one side or the other or try to steer a middle course it seems clear that the question which has been raised is bound to raise trouble enough during the next few months to keep the politicians and the people busy. Some there are who assert that in launching the idea of manhood suffrange the Fejervary cabinet has thrown what Bismarck would have called a big stone into the duck pond of the Hungarian Chauvinists. Some supporters of the government acknowledge that the movement has in it elements of danger, viewed from any standpoint.

Meanwhile the entire Empire has been agitated by what is practically assuming

the Form of a Scandal.

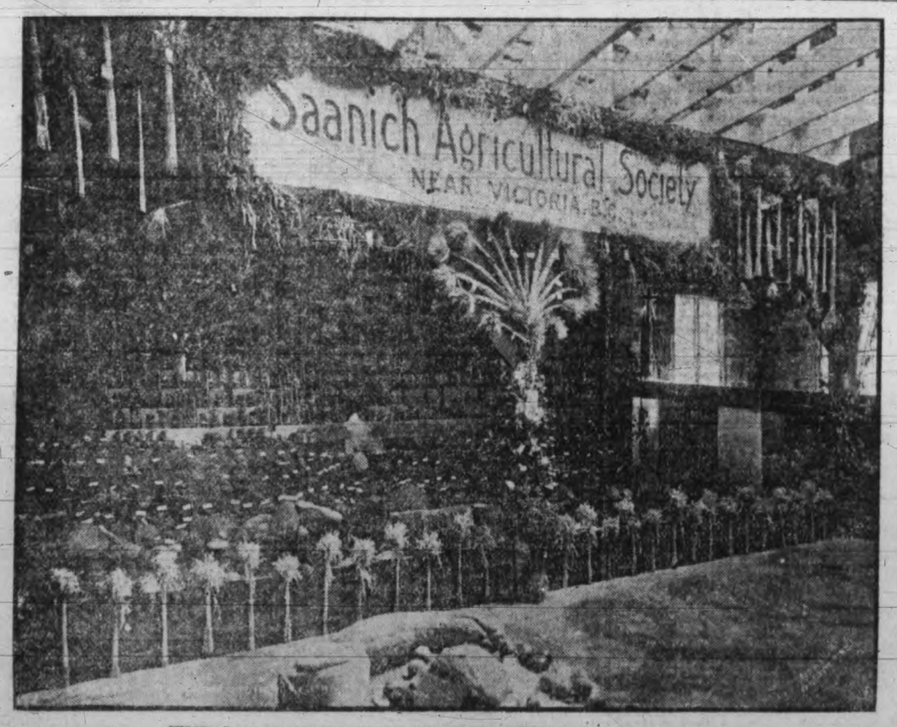
Some days since a pamphlet entitled "The Hungarian Crisis and the Hohenzollerns" was published in Berlin under an anonymous name. The unknown author who possesses considerable knowledge of Hungarian history and constitutional law, and who is sufficiently acquainted with the Hungarian coalition to avoid all of the arguments which tell against it concludes that Hungary can never be a really flourishing and independent state until she has shaken off the Hapsburgs and installed a Hohenzollern Prince as King of Hungary in their place. To the German Emperor would fall the task of saving the German Austrians from being overwhelmed by the Slav races. He must not be influenced by sentimental consideration for his venerable ally, but must extend the Hohenzollern domain from Hamburg to Trieste and Istria. Hungary, like Rumania, under an independent Hohenzollern Prince, would also stand as a bulwark against Slav encroachment in southeastern Europe, and would have the noble mission of annexing Macedonia as far as Salonika. The pamphlet, the circulation of which has been forbidden in Austria and in Hungary

Ends With an Appeal

to the German Emperor to complete the work he began by his philo-Magyar toast at Buda Pest on September 20th, 1897.

This piece of mad Pan-Germanism which is doubtless as distasteful to some people in Germany as it is in Austria, finds its counterpart in articles recently printed in the Egyetertes, a journal widely read by Hungarian independents. It publishes an article on the German Emperor and the Magyar language of command, in which it declares on the authority of an Austrian ex-minister that the Emperor Francis Joseph's resistance to the Hungarian national demands is chiefly due to the German Emperor, who exerts decisive influence in all questions likely to affect the efficiency of the military force of the triple alliance. Far from being a friend of Hungary, says the Egyetertes, Emperor William is a sworn foe to Magyar national aspirations. His philo-Magyar toast was a farce, and the sooner Hungary breaks away from the triple alliance the better it will be for Hungary.

But to the neutral in the fight it begins to appear as though the Hungarians really had no grievance against the Emperor-King more substantial than that German words of command shall be employed in all of the military forces of his hetrogeneous realm. To this last sign of political and military unity he clings desperately. Many there are who cannot understand why he should feel so bitterly about this attempt to deprive his military repereseentatives of these German words of command, but on the other hand there are those who find themselves inquiring whether he really ought to lose the throne for that.



THE SAANICH EXHIBIT AT THE WESTMINSTER FA'R.

This splendid object lesson which the farmers of the peninsula gave visitors to the Dominion Exhibition, of the fertility of their district.

THE HISTORY OF M'GREGOR'S CLAIM

A SETTLERS' RIGHTS CASE BEFORE COURT

Evidence Taken in Interesting Trial Involving Grants Under Legislation Act of 1904.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Supreme court before Mr. Justice Martin, after W. S. Gore, the deputy minister of lands, had given evidence as to the policy of the succeeding governments with respect to the lands in question, A. E. McPhillips, K. C., opened his case in E. & N. vs. McGregor.

The case, as mentioned in yesterday's Times, is one in which the right to grant land under the E. & N. Settlers' Rights Act of 1904 is called in question.

Mr. McPhillips, in opening his case, said that the case of Geo. McGregor was similar to that of a large class which came upon the reserve in question.

Apparently the reservation just made in 1873 was for an undertaking which was never carried out, namely, the building of the C. P. R. on Vancouver Island. It was contemplated to build to Esquimalt, but this was never done.

There were defects in this reserve. According to the Act of Union no further land was to be alienated or sold for 12 years, except for pre-emption purposes. This seemed to be regarded as a blanket reserve.

The usual reservations made were not specified to be for any special purpose. In this case, however, a difference was made. This reservation was made in compliance with the Act of Union, which specified that an appropriation of land extending for 20 miles on each side of a line of railway to be built, should be handed over to the Dominion for this railway.

The railway was not begun within the two years specified, nor for a long time afterwards. Moreover, the railway as intended was never built on Vancouver Island.

Mr. McGregor in 1879 went upon the land in question, and under the Land Act of 1875 applied for the grant to E. G. Prior, government agent at Nanaimo. Mr. Prior said he would not grant his because it was under reserve, but said he would file the application. In course of conversation Mr. Prior advised Mr. McGregor to go upon the land and build a house.

The defendant in 1879 went on the land and built his cabin. During the winter Mr. McGregor lived in Nanaimo.

From 1873 to 1883 there was no organization or corporation which could claim this land. The corporate existence of the E. & N. railway began, he thought, with the Dominion act of 1884. He did not think there was pretended to be corporate existence under the provincial statute of 1883.

Mr. McGregor went on making the necessary improvements on his land.

The plaintiff company had no right at least to claim anything anterior to the Settlement Act of 1883.

He contended that Mr. McGregor was entitled to his land under the act of 1875. Because the officers made a mistake and did not grant his application did not alter the case. The Act of Settlement excluded pre-empted lands and should have applied to a case like that of Mr. McGregor, who should have been given his land.

Moreover, Mr. McPhillips argued from the wording of the Act of Settlement that where the expression "Indian reservers or settlements" occurred under the list of exemptions, not to be included on the grant to the railway company, that the word "Indian" was not to be understood before settlements. This referred, on the contrary, to settlements such as the one in which Mr. McGregor lived. It could refer to nothing else, as any one understood that Indians never lived in what was understood as settlements. He further argued that Mr. McGregor had an existing right to the land.

The first remedial legislation was passed in 1903 by the legislature of the province. That was followed by the act of 1904. The act of 1903 had no preamble, and he believed it ineffective. Under the act of 1904 Mr. McGregor received his grant.

Mr. McGregor was entitled to the land under the Land Act of 1875; he was protected in this right by the Act of Settlement of 1883; and was granted the lands later by act of parliament of the province.

The lands never went to the Dominion, but the title to them resided in the province.

Even if it were admitted that the land passed to the Dominion and then to the railway company, the province of British Columbia as the paramount power with respect to lands still had the right to give A land to B. This legislation was pronouncedly of a remedial nature. There was a right, and the legislation had only recognized this right in the law.

From 1873 to 1883 there was a track of about 2,000,000 acres, which was really no man's land. It was a preposterous thing for the government of the day to refuse to deal with this land in the way of pre-emption, which was contrary to the act.

Geo. McGregor was the first witness called. Under examination he said that in November, 1879, he went on the lands in question. He staked the land, intending to pre-empt it. It was unsurveyed land adjoining Haslam's farm. He made application for the land before E. G. Prior, the government agent. The latter said the land was reserved. He said he could not at present grant it, but said he would file it, and said he would have "the first show." Mr. Prior thought witness would be safe in going on the land. He went back on the land put up a cabin. He spent the winter in Nanaimo, and the following summer went up to Cassiar. That fall he went on the land and continued to reside on it, never being longer than three days at a time away from it.

There was quite a little settlement in the district where he took up his land. There were about twelve or fifteen farmers within a radius of three mils. Some of these had been in there since about 1860. Haslam had about 50 acres under cultivation. Mr. Franklin had about 30 acres. It was called Cedar district, and the Victoria-Nanaimo trunk road passed through it. A school house was put up about '80 or '81. The provincial government maintained it. The school was on the reserve and has been kept going ever since.

Cross-examined by A. P. Luxton, K. C., witness said that he had about 50 acres cleared of timber, about 25 acres was clear of stumps. He knew this land was railway lands after he made his application. He never tendered the E. & N. Company a conveyance to execute.

E. Quesnell, of Nanaimo, was the next witness called. He said he had first met Mr. McGregor in 1879. Witness was a resident of Cedar district. In a direct line he was about 1½ miles from defendant. Witness held his land under crown grant from the provincial government in 1868 or 1869. There were about twenty settlers there who pursued farming. The school house was opened in 1876. The settlers built the school house themselves and the government paid the teacher. There were thirteen pupils to start with. In addition to the land which witness occupied he had a claim which came within the reserve.

Geo. Cassidy, provincial constable at Ladysmith, was next called. He was stopping with his cousin, Thos. Cassidy, in the Cedar district when Mr. McGregor settled there.

Jas. Patterson, another resident in the district referred to, was examined and gave evidence similar to that of the other witness.

The case was then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day.

(Continued on page 16.)

JOHN CHINAMAN—"YOU CHEAP LABOR MAN TOO?"

—Toronto News.

PORTLAND EXHIBITION.

Stockholders Will Receive Dividend of From Thirty to Forty Per Cent.

(Associated Press.)

Portland, Oct. 14.—This is the last day of the Lewis & Clark centennial exposition. On Monday the work of wrecking the immense exhibit palaces and state buildings will be commenced. President Good has made the public announcement that the stockholders will receive a dividend of from 30 to 40 per cent. on their stock, a record said to excel any exposition of like character ever held in the world.

THE SETTLEMENT OF MINERS' STRIKE

TRIBUTE TO DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOR

It Was Through His Energetic and Impartial Action That Trouble Was Ended.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—In connection with the settlement of the strike at Nanaimo, B. C., Sir William Mulock has received the following letter from Thomas R. Stockett, manager of the Western Fuel Company:

"We wish in this manner to record our appreciation of the efficient services performed by the deputy minister of labor, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, in settling the industrial unpleasantness, which disturbed this community during the past four months.

"It is within bounds to say that but for the energetic and impartial manner in which Mackenzie King handled the trouble, within all probability it would have continued some months longer. The result is another triumph for the labor department and another evidence of the wisdom of the Conciliation Act. The company's workmen and community should long remember and appreciate the timely work of your department."

SIR W. MULOCK'S RETIREMENT.

Denies He Had Disagreement With Any Member of the Cabinet.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—A Toronto evening paper says Sir William Mulock was forced out of the government; Sir William Mulock has authorized the statement that such is not the case. He had no disagreement with the government or any member of it of a political or personal character. His sole reason for retiring, as already stated, was not being able physically to stand the strain of public life.

BOUNDARY MINES.

Shipments For Week Amount to Nearly 18,000 Tons—The Granby's New Record.

(Special to the Times.)

Phoenix, Oct. 14.—The Granby has again broken its own record this week, both for tonnage shipped and smelted.

Shipments from the Boundary mines for the week were: Granby mines, to Granby smelter, 14,445 tons; Mother Lode, to B. C. Copper Co.'s smelter, 3,124 tons; Oro Denora, to Granby smelter, 40 tons; Providence, to Trail smelter, 30 tons; Crescent, to Trail smelter, 30 tons; Skylark, to Granby smelter, 30 tons. Total for the week, 17,999 tons; total for the year to date, 688,854 tons.

Boundary smelters treated as follows this week: Granby smelter, 15,946 tons; B. C. Copper smelter, 4,461 tons. Total for the week, 20,407 tons; total for the year to date, 700,917 tons.

FIVE DEAD AND MANY INJURED

DISASTER ON CUNARD LINER CAMPANIA

Gigantic Wave Swept Over the Steamer When Decks Were Crowded With Passengers.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Oct. 14.—Five lives are known to have been lost, and more than 30 persons injured, some of them seriously, on the Cunard line steamer Campania last Wednesday, when a gigantic wave rolled over the vessel and swept across a deck thick with steerage passengers.

So sudden was the coming of the disaster and so great the confusion which attended and followed it that even the officers of the steamer themselves were unable to estimate the full damage of the tragedy.

It is possible that the five persons

Known to Be Missing

from the steerage may not constitute the full number of dead.

When the Campania reached quarantine to-day ten of the injured passengers were still in the ship's hospital, some of them seriously hurt, and a score of others were suffering minor injuries.

The steamer was ploughing along under full head steam last Wednesday afternoon. A heavy northern sea was running, but the weather conditions were far from unpleasant, and the big boat's decks were crowded with passengers. The steerage deck was crowded with merrymakers, and there was nothing to indicate an approaching disaster when suddenly the big vessel lurched to port and scooped up an enormous sea.

The wave boarded the steamer about amidships on the port and swept clear

Across the Steerage Deck

completely filling the space between that deck and the deck above, and carrying everything with it. The steamer's side was buried so deep that the passengers on the deck above the steerage were submerged to their waists as the immense volume of water rolled aft then surged forward.

All the cabin passengers on the upper deck succeeded in clinging to the supports with the water around them, and were saved, but the unfortunates on the steerage deck found themselves utterly helpless. The irresistable rush of the waters sweeping toward the forward of the boat carried everything before it. Heavy railing and other obstructions which had been arranged near the railing to prevent passengers being washed overboard served their purpose only in part.

So great was the volume and force of the rushing waters that a door in the rail was smashed, and through this opening five of the helpless ones who had been caught by the wave were

Swept to Their Death.

Others, dashed against the rails and like obstructions escaped death, but many of them received severe injuries. One young woman had both legs broken at the thigh, and several persons suffered broken ribs and arms, while more than a score were bruised and battered.

"Look for the Sign of the Camelline" at Campbell's Drug Store

Every lady is invited to stop in our store on their way down town and be told of the merits of

CAMELLINE

Mrs. J. H. Costello is here from Chicago for the purpose of answering your questions and to demonstrate its uses.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

CAMPBELL'S DRUG STORE

COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS STS.

USE COKE

..The Smokeless Fuel..

Makes a clear bright fire. Burns without smoke or soot. Will not block flues or chimneys.

The only fuel for furnaces.

$6.50 Per Ton Delivered

Victoria Gas Co., Ltd.,
35 Yates Street,
TELEPHONE 123.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR HENRY IRVING

PASSED AWAY BEFORE PHYSICIANS REACHED HIM

The Famous Actor Died in His Room in Hotel Shortly After a Performance.

London, Oct. 13.—The English speaking world has suffered an irreparable loss by the sudden death to-night of Sir Henry Irving, who was universally regarded as the most representative English actor of contemporary times. Sir Henry died literally in harness. He was giving a series of farewell performances in the English provinces and this week was playing an engagement at Bradford, appearing in several favorite roles. Thursday he presented "King Rene's Daughter" and "The Bells" and appeared to be in excellent health, taking the exhausting part of Matthias in the latter play with all the vigor of youth. To-night before an enthusiastic audience he portrayed one of his most characteristically intellectual parts, the title of his own stage adaptation of Lord Tennyson's "Beckett," with marked success. After the performance Sir Henry returned to his hotel, reaching his rooms at 11.30 o'clock, when it was observed that he was in great pain. Physicians were immediately summoned, but before they could arrive Sir Henry was seized by an attack of syncope, and expired within a few minutes without having uttered a word, in the presence of Bram Stoker, who had been his immediate manager for many years, and a few other intimates.

The event caused the greatest pain and consternation among the members of his company.

To the last moment of his life Sir Henry Irving's heart was in the work to which he had devoted his career, and the raising of the standard of his art. On Wednesday he was entertained at luncheon in the Bradford town hall, when the mayor presented to him an address from his admirers. In replying to the address Sir Henry spoke of himself as one of the sands whose life was fast running out, but no one present had the slightest idea that the end would come so soon.

He reappeared last summer in London after his serious illness, and the enthusiasm which marked his receptions nightly will long be remembered.

Sketch of His Career.

Sir Henry Irving, LL. D., was born on February 6th, 1838, at Keinston, near Glastonbury, and educated at Dr. Pinche's school in George Yard, Lombard street, London. He made his first public appearance at the Sunderland theatre September 29th, 1856, and after a series of engagements at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool he was engaged on July 30th, 1866, to play with Miss Kate Terry at Manchester by Dion Boucicault, in an original play of his, "Hunted Down." This led to an engagement in London, when he appeared as Doricourt in "The Belle's Strategem" at the St. James theatre. He subsequently played at the Drury Lane, Haymarket and Gaiety theatres. In 1870 he transferred his services to the Vaudeville theatre, playing Digby Grant in Mr. Albery's comedy, "The Two Roses" which character he sustained for three hundred nights.

His representation of Hamlet at the Lyceum theatre on October 31st, 1874, produced a great sensation among the theatre-going public, and opinion was divided as to the merits of the performance, but it is now generally admitted that by his rendering of other Shakespearian parts he placed himself at the head of English tragedians. "Hamlet" was played for two hundred nights, which is the longest run of that play on record. He appeared in "Macbeth" in September 18th, 1875, and in "Othello" in 1876, and next as Philip in Tennyson's drama, "Queen Mary."

Afterwards Sir Henry played his Shakespearian parts in the provinces, in Scotland and in Ireland. In Dublin he presented "Hamlet" by request of the university, he having been presented with an address in the dining hall of Trinity college. In January, 1877, he added to his Shakespearian repertoire by playing Richard III. at the Lyceum.

The withdrawal of Mrs. Bateman from the Lyceum gave Sir Henry supreme control over the theatre of which he had long been the mainstay. It was opened on December 30th, 1878, when he again played Hamlet for 100 nights.

The most remarkable incidents of Sir Henry Irving's management was the production of "Othello" (in which he alternated the parts of the Moor and Iago with Edwin Booth), "The Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Cup," "Twelfth Night," and "Faust," all of which have been played in conjunction with Miss Ellen Terry.

On September 28th, 1889, he received at the Lyceum theatre Watts Phillips' play, "The Dead Heart." The play ran the whole season, ending in the summer of 1890, after which, with Miss Terry, he made a short provincial tour, giving recitals of "Macbeth," with the accompaniment of Sir Arthur Sullivan's music. On September 20th, 1890, he produced "Ravenswood," by Herman Mereivale, founded on Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor." This was followed in 1891 by a revival of "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Lyons' Mail," and "The Corsican Brothers." During the season of 1891 Sir Henry's company played "Henry VIII," a notable revival, at the Lyceum, the great actor taking the part of Cardinal Wolsey. His next part was dissimilar to this, for he appeared as Becket in the late Lord Tennyson's play of the same name.

At the end of 1893 Sir Henry gave numerous revivals of familiar pieces in his repertoire. In the spring of 1894 he revived "Faust." In Septemeber, 1894, he appeared at Bristol in the play of Dr. Conan Doyle, in which he figured as a Waterloo veteran. In 1895 he appeared as King Arthur in a play of that name, and in 1896 he played "Cymbeline," a Shakespearian revival. In April he appeared as Napoleon in a translation of "Madame Sans Gene."

He received the honor of knighthood in May, 1895. In June, 1898, he delivered the Rede lecture at Cambridge on "The Theatre in its Relation to the State," and on the 15th of that month received the LL. D. of Cambridge university. After a long absenece from the scene of his former triumphs and a period of serious ill-health, Sir Henry Irving returned to the Lyceum theatre in April, 1899, opening with the play "Robespierre," especially written for him by Victorien Sardou.

During his long career Sir Henry Irving paid several visits to the United States and contemplated another trip across the Atlantic in the latter part of next October.

BABY'S SLEEP.

One of the first signs that something is wrong with an infant is disturbed sleep. Usually the trouble is with the stomach or bowels. If your little one is cross and restless do not give it an opiate or "soothing" medicine of any kind. All these things are deadly poison, and the sleep they give is unhealthy, unnatural and injurious. Your baby will sleep and let you sleep if you treat it properly. In Baby's Own Tablets there is not an atom of poisonous "sleepy stuff," and yet by their beneficent, healthy action they give refreshing sleep. They remove the cause, and the result is healthy, refreshing, life-giving sleep from which the little one awakens bright and well. Mrs. S. T. Douglas, Petitcodiac, N. B., says: "My baby was troubled with constipation, was restless and uneasy and did not sleep well at nights. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets and the change they made was wonderful. They regulated the bowels and he now sleeps well at night." If your dealer does not keep the Tablets send 25 cents to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., a box will be sent you by mail postpaid.

Mary E. Golding, cashier for the Larkin Soap Company, confessed to Magistrate Finn at New York on Friday that she has embezzled at least $200,000 from her employers within four years, and had made use of it to support and care for her father, mother and invalid sister in Buffalo.

For Coughs and Colds

There is a remedy over sixty years old—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Of course you have heard of it, probably have used it. Once in the family, it stays; the one household remedy for coughs and colds. Ask your own doctor about it.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

The original and genuine Worcestershire

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

It is the sauce itself you pay for. Bottles and labels are easily copied. But the genuine Worcestershire is inimitable.

There is only one Lea & Perrins' Sauce. Get the kind you have always bought—not a cheap imitation.

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., Canadian Agents, Montreal

FOUR MEN DROWNED BY SWAMPING OF CANOE

Victims of Accident Were Members of a Grand Trunk Pacific Survey Party.

Winnipeg, Oct. 13.—Four men named Crooks, Brown Porter and Lorens, members of the party of Engineer Miles on the Grand Trunk Pacific survey, were drowned by the swamping of a Peterboro canoe two miles below Poplar Portage. Brown came from New Brunswick ten days ago. The homes of the others are unknown.

Old Timer Dead.

Winnipeg, Oct. 13.—John Ormand, an old-timer of Red River, who came here from Orkney, Scotland, in 1844, died last night, aged 82. He had been in good health up to three weeks ago. He came out as an English church missionary and worked several years among its people, but finally took up farming, which vocation he followed in St. James for 47 years. He was always an enthusiastic supporter of Donald A. Smith (Lord Strathcona) in election campaigns. His son John lives in Vancouver. He came to Manitoba by way of Hudson Bay in a sailing vessel, occupying nine weeks, then by York boats, to Fort Garry, rowing 500 miles.

Instantly Killed.

Winipeg, Oct. 13.—Frederick Sanford, one of Virden's most popular curlers, while fixing a feeding belt on a thresher on a farm near town, was caught in the belting and carried around and badly mangled, death being instantaneous.

Business Change.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—The People's Life Insurance Company, with insurance contracts of about $2,500,000, has been taken over by the Home Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Market For Apples.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—Joel Goodwin, senior partner of the fruit importing firm of J. & H. Goodwin, Manchester, England, is at the King Edward hotel. In an intervieew he said Canadian apple growers have it in their power to secure and retain a very lucrative market in England. The English apple crop is about exhausted now, and as a result there will be a brisk demand for Canadian apples all winter. Mr. Goodwin, however, says the apples must be properly selected and packed.

Masons Elect Officers.

Calgary, Oct. 13.—The grand lodge of Alberta, A. F. & A. M., was formed yesterday, including all Masonic lodges in the province, all of which heretofore have been under the jurisdiction of Manitoba. The meeting was held at Calgary. W. G. Scott, the grand master of the grand lodge of Manitoba, was present. The folowing officers were elected: Grand master, Dr. Macdonald, Calgary; deputy grand master, H. G. Taylor, Edmonton; grand senior warden, Fred English, Calgary; grand junior warden, H. Kelly, Medicine Hat; grand treasurer, E. N. Brown, Calgary; grand secretary, J. J. Duigman, Edmonton; grand chaplain, Rev. Mr. Clivers, Lethbridge; grand registrar, Rev. J. Huictliffe, Red Deer. District deputies: J. T. Macdonald, Calgary; A. R. Nixon, Edmonton; C. E. Smith, Medicine Hat. W. Scott, Braithwaite and Tweed were appointed past grand masters.

CHAIRMAN HELD.

Accused of Malfeasance in Office and Failing to Properly Perform His Duties.

Peoria, Ills., Oct. 13.—The grand jury to-day returned a true bill against Oliver Bailty, chairman of the finance committee of the public school board, holding him on a charge of malfeasance in office and failing properly to perform his duties, thereby permitting Newton C. Dougherty to misappropriate large sums of money of the school to his own use. Additional indictments were returned against Dougherty for embezzlement.

NO DECISION REACHED.

France Has Not Ordered Naval Demonstration in Venezuela Waters.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The foreign office has given out a categorical denial of the report that a cruiser is preparing to join a naval division going to Venezuela. The officals say that no decision whatever has been reached concerning the measures to be taken against Venezuela. They are waiting the result of Ambassador Jusserand's conference with the authorities at Washington.

RIOTS IN ITALY.

Anti-Military Demonstrations Lead to Conflicts With the Police.

Rome, Oct. 13.—The government has adopted extraordinary measures to put an end to the anti-militia demonstrations which are occurring throughout the country. A meeting of Socialists and Anarchists here yesterday caused a clash with the police. Several of the manifestants were wounded. Collisions have taken place at Turin and Florence between the police and manifestants.

THE BRIDGING OF SEYMOUR NARROWS

THE BOARD OF TRADE DISCUSSES THE PROJECT

Will Ask the Dominion Government to Furnish Information on Cost—Question of Free Port.

The quarerly general meeting of the board of trade was held yesterday afternoon when the president's report of business dealt with by the council during the past three months was received and adopted, and matters of procedure regarding the election of officers and of railway construction in respect to the bridging of Seymour Narrows were discussed.

President T. W. Paterson presided, and in the opening proceedings the report of the scrutineers giving the result of the recent election and also commenting on the procedure adopted in the same was received. The scrutineers considered that the procedure in the election of the officers should be the same as that adhered to in the election of the council.

J. A. Mara, who had been elected vice-president, said he did not wish to retain the position if his election was illegal as was alleged. But the election of officers was the same as the election of council in so far as the procedure was concerned. Therefore, if he was not elected legally neither were the council. This was a matter that affected not only the legality of the council, but also the legality of the business transacted by the council. He considered that the president went pretty far at a previous meeting in accusing the scrutineers of being influenced.

The president—"No reflection was meant whatever."

Mr. Mara—"Well if not, I do not know the meaning of English language."

Mr. Mara read a number of sentences used by the president, one of which asked who instructed the committee to bring in such a report?

President Paterson said that the statements he made were no reflection on the committee. The procedure followed was that adopted in 1899. He simply wanted to know on what authority was the system changed at the last election. Previous to 1899 he thought the election was right, but the board then decided to change the system, and this was adhered to until the last election. The last change was made without the consent of the board, and he did not reflect on anyone when he asked on whose authority this was done.

Joshua Kingham thought it would be well before the matter was discussed to have the president's report read. This was done, the report being as follows:

The question of improving Victoria harbor has continued to receive attention, and it is gratifying to report that there will very soon be 16 feet of water in the channel dredged in the inner harbor. This is in accordance with the wishes of the board communicated to the department at Ottawa two years ago. At the same time it was requested that a channel be dredged in the upper harbor to a uniform depth of 12 feet, and it is expected that the work will be proceeded with at once.

In July the Hon. Postmaster-General was communicated with in regard to the carriage of mails on the Princess Victoria. Immediately upon the board's wishes reaching Ottawa, telegraphic instructions were forwarded to inaugurate at once the additional mail service.

Fifteen hundred copies of the annual report have been ordered and are expected from the printer in the course of a week or ten days.

The board was represented at the sittings of the railway commission in New Westminster by Mr. Chris. Spencer. Evidence was taken upon discrimination in freight rates in favor of Winnipeg, which was made the subject of joint representations by all the Coast boards of trade. Mr. W. J. Pendray lodged an individual complaint along the same lines, and was supported by this board.

The application of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for a restoration of Rule 2 as it existed prior to the issue of classification No. 12 was opposed.

The railway company was granted time to put in a written defence, and it is understood that the Coast boards of trade will be given an opportunity to reply. No forecast of results can be made at this time.

The president and Mr. J. A. Sayward appeared before the tariff commission at Vancouver as representatives of this board of trade, and supported jointly with the Mainland merchants the application of the Lumbermen's Association for protection in the Northwest Territories, and also protesting against the disadvantages which merchants suffer under the dumping clauses.

The commission subsequently held sessions in this city, but only individual representations were made.

On 19th September the council met to receive the resignation of Mr. W. T. Oliver, and passed a resolution regretting that he was unable to complete his term of office, and also congratulating him upon the promotion he is receiving.

Mr. T. W. Paterson was then elected to fill the vacancy. This caused a vacancy in the council, which Mr. C. H. Lugrin was appointed to fill.

F. A. Pauline thought in the election of officers it was a great pity that the procedure followed during the past sixteen years, had not been adopted. This procedure had been a correct one, and it would be unwise to depart from it now.

C. H. Lugrin considered that if the scrutineers had simply given the results of this election, and this only considered the trouble could be obviated.

The minutes were then adopted as read.

President Paterson then called attention to the fact that there were two distinct systems of election before the meeting, and it would be well to determine what procedure should be followed in future. This, however, was not approved.

T. M. Henderson moved that the report dealing with the irregularity be received and filed. The motion carried.

The next business before the meeting was the question of harbor improvement, but as there were no members present having anything to say on this subject Mr. Lugrin submitted a report on the work done by the tariff committee before the tariff commission in this city. He stated that through the good offices of Senator Templeman he had the privilege of going into the question of railway connection with Hon. Mr. Bordeur when the latter was here, and Mr. Bordeur was very favorably impressed.

The report was received and the committee was discharged.

President Paterson thought the suggestion of Mr. Ashdown to have a free port here should be taken up. The Dominion government had just as much right to assume the charges of pilotage, etc., at this port as maintaining the charges of canals in the East. He would like to hear the opinion of members on the subject.

Capt. J. G. Cox said that while not desiring to discuss the subject there could not be any doubt that if the Dominion government assumed the charges there would be a great many advantages derived from a free port by shipping.

President Paterson said there was another matter which he wished to draw the attention of the oard, and that was the bridging of Seymour Narrows. There was no question but that this would come before long, and it was something the board should keep before it. A letter sent to the department asking that it get all the information on the subject might do a great deal of good. In time there would be four or five railroads crossing the continent, and they would have to come to Vancouver Island. There was five or six hundred miles of coast line indented with numerous harbors and bays, as compared with a limited number of harbors to the south, and this ought to be kept in mind in considering the development of the northwest.

C. H. Lugrin agreed with Mr. Paterson, and was glad to hear the remarks made by one having such personal knowledge of railway affairs.

Mr. Mara moved that the Dominion government be asked to take steps to ascertain the cost of bridging Seymour Narrows.

The motion carried, and after the election of E. R. Purdy, H. B. McKenzie and Dr. Tolmie as members the meeting adjourned.

The Newest Cabinet Photo Of His Excellency

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PRESENT GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, SENT TO ALL USERS OF

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It will interest the ladies of Canada to learn that a Montreal artist has specially prepared for the manufacturers of DIAMOND DYES an order for the most recent photo of our very popular Governor-General. These cabinet photos are worthy of a place in any parlor or sitting room.

Please note well the conditions. One photo will be sent free of cost to each lady who sends her full post office address and four of the inner envelopes which contained DIAMOND DYE of any color.

Envelopes of other makes of package dyes will not be accepted.

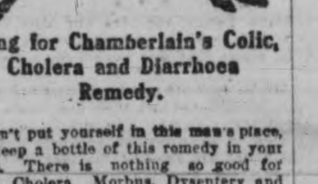
This offer will be valid until November 30th, 1905. Send in your address at once with the four empty envelopes, so that you may get this photo without delay.

Wells & Richardson Co., Limited., 200 Mountain Street, Montreal, Que.

WILL ASSIST OIL MEN.

Russian Government Will Charge Five Per Cent. on Loans.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—The government has decided to lend the Baku oil men the money necessary to repair the damage caused during the recent rioting there, but has declined their request that the loans be without interest. The sum necessary is estimated at $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, on which five per cent. interest will be charged.



Going for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Don't put yourself in this man's place, but keep a bottle of this remedy in your home. There is nothing so good for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. It is equally valuable for Summer Complaint and Cholera Infantum and has saved the lives of more children than any other medicine in use.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

You, or some one of your family, are sure to need this remedy sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly; you will need it quickly. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency? Price, 35 cents.

The Evidence of a 'Teapot'

"Test makes friends and Converts of all skeptics and doubters."

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is the greatest value the world has ever seen.

Black, mixed or green. Highest award St. Louis, 1904. Sold only in lead packets. 40c, 50c, 60c per lb. By all grocers.

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It is equipped with many special features not found on any other make of range. You should examine them carefully before buying any other.

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"LIGHT UP" WITH AN EDDY

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Which will give an INSTANTANEOUS, BRILLIANT, STEADY flame, by striking on any kind of a surface, and is entirely FREE FROM FIRE DROPPING, CRACKLING and SPUTTERING. If dropped on the floor and stepped on, it will not ignite, as sometimes does the common Parlor Match. The "SILENT" Match will not deface the finest walls, and is, as its name indicates, perfectly noiseless.

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Jas. Mitchell, Agent, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.

Can't Eat Enough of

Appetite comes with eating and each square of crisp deliciousness seems but to make room for more.

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

are different from any other cracker. Nothing heavy or doughy about them but so light and crisp that they are transparent. Mooney's biscuits will be a regular dish on your table if you will try them.

Say "Mooney's" to your grocer.

LADIES

Can satisfy their artistic taste for pretty home decorations by seeing our line of handsome wall papers in two tone effects, at 25c. per roll. Of course, we have less expensive grades, ranging in price from less to much less, at almost any price in fact.

Mellor Bros., Limited

BALDNESS

Some people think Baldness is hereditary. Because their father was bald they think they must be bald also. In other words, because your father neglected treating his dandruff you must show the same neglect.

JANES' Hair Restorer

PREVENTS BALDNESS

It kills the Dandruff germs that cause itching and Dandruff, followed by Falling Hair and finally entire loss of the hair. It will positively check the most stubborn case of baldness.

For Sale by **ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS**

25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

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Affiliated to Queen's University

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cures birds' ills and makes them sing. Free tin in 1 lb. Cottam Bird Seed pkts., the standard bird food, sold everywhere. Expert help in bird troubles free for reply stamp. Address exactly

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Extra Quality Cheap Prices

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COMPOUND SYRUP OF
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THE BEST
Blood and nerve builder. Drives away that tired spring feeling.
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The Pratt Course in
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To business problems of expansion is entirely different from any issued by Correspondence Schools as chalk from cheese.
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HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF CANADA, Limited,
THE TEMPLE BUILDING,
TORONTO, ONT.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Oct. 14.—5 a. m.—The barometer has fallen over the province and rain has been general west of the Cascades. Fresh to high southerly winds are reported on the Washington coast. The weather is fine and mild between the ranges and moderately cold in Alberta.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday.

Victoria and vicinity—Fresh southerly winds, partly cloudy, with occasional rains.

Lower Mainland—Easterly to southerly winds, unsettled, with rain.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.95; temperature, 47; minimum, 46; wind, 4 miles S. E.; rain, .06; weather, cloudy.

New Westminster—Barometer, 29.86; temperature, 44; minimum, 42; wind, 6 miles E.; rain, .08; weather, rain.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 48; minimum, 40; wind, 10 miles S.; weather, cloudy.

Barkerville—Barometer, 29.88; temperature, 30; minimum, 30; wind, calm; weather, fair.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.04; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, 5 miles; weather, clear, fog.

Port Simpson—Barometer, 29.76; temperature, 46; minimum, 42; wind, 12 miles W.; rain, .24; weather, cloudy.

Edmonton—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, 26; minimum, 26; wind, calm; weather, fair.

When Constipation Poisons the System

Fruit-a-tives will set everything right. These fruit tablets act like magic on the whole digestive tract.

They stir up the liver—make it excrete an aboundance of bile. The bile makes the intestines move regularly and naturally every day. And Fruit-a-tives leave no constipating after-effects, like calomel, cascara and liver pills.

By curing Constipation to stay cured, FRUIT-A-TIVES purify the blood—clear the complexion—stop bilious headaches—help digestion—make you eat and sleep well.

"I have used Fruit-a-tives and think them the best remedy for Constipation I ever tried. I gladly recommend them to my friends and to everyone suffering from Stomach and Liver Troubles." Miss J. C. LAW, Essex, Ont.

Fruit-a-tives are pure fruit juices in tablet form—the discovery of a well known Ottawa physician. They act so mildly that even the children may take them without griping or harsh pain. And Fruit-a-tives leave no astringent after-effects.

If Constipation is your trouble, cure yourself with

Fruit-a-tives
or Fruit Liver Tablets.

50c. a box. At all druggists. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Miss Barlee, of Peterboro, Ont., who has been spending the summer with Mrs. G. H. Barnard, has left for her home.

* * *

Mrs. E. E. Blackwood, who has been ill in St. Joseph's hospital for some weeks, has so far recovered as to be allowed to be removed to her own home.

* * *

Mrs. Leonard and Miss Williams, of Linden avenue, have returned from a visit to the Portland fair.

* * *

Miss Violet Pooley, Mr. Temple Cornwall and Mr. E. Scholefield left one day during the week for Ashcroft, where they will be the guests of ex-Lieut.-Governor Cornwell and his family. In Vancouver the party expected to be joined by Mr. Clement Cornwall and some friends of his.

* * *

After visiting for a few days with Mrs. Gaudin, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Harvey, of Comox, left on Tuesday's steamer for San Francisco. They were accompanied by Mrs. Harvey's sister, Miss Beatrice Gaudin, who has been ill the greater part of the summer, but who is now almost recovered. Miss B. Gaudin is bound for Los Angeles, where her sister, Miss Marie Gaudin, is now residing.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cotton, who have recently taken a place on Hill Island (near Sidney), are in town, as is also Mr. Ian Mair, also of Hill Island.

* * *

Miss Maitland-Dougall, of Cowichan, is the guest of her friend, Miss Tilton, of the Park road.

* * *

Mrs. R. E. Barkley, of Westholme, has been spending the week with Mrs. Pooley at "Fernhill," Esquimalt road.

* * *

As the fall weather comes on riding is becoming popular again, and although the Hunt Club has not begun its regular Saturday run, still riding parties are out every Saturday afternoon. Last Saturday the route taken was out the Saanich road, and on the way back a call was made at Mr. Elliston's fruit ranch, on the Quadra street extension. The Saturday before Colwood was visited. Amongst those who ride are: Mrs. Walter Langley, Mrs. Genge, Miss Pooley, Miss Bessie Dunsmuir, Miss Daisy Langley, Miss Violet Pooley, Mr. Langworthy, Mr. Foll, Mr. Temple Cornwall, Mr. E. Scholefield and Mr. Fred B. Pemberton.

* * *

Mrs. Hampfield has returned from a stay at Shawnigan Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Biggerstaff Wilson are still at the Strathcona hotel. They will soon be moving into their new house on Rockland avenue.

* * *

Miss Gladys Baiss is back from a two weeks' visit to Mrs. Bulmer, of Vancouver.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, of Vernon, are at the Oak Bay hotel. Some years ago Mr. Henderson lived here, being accountant in the Bank of Montreal. Now he is manager of the Vernon branch of that bank.

* * *

Saturday Night says that Mrs. (Dr.) Watt, of Victoria, is staying with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Herbert Watt, at 35 Wilson street, Toronto.

* * *

Capt. Tatlow and Mrs. and Miss Tatlow left yesterday morning for Vancouver, where they will remain for a week.

* * *

Mr. A. E. Todd and his mother and sisters have moved into their new house on St. Charles street. The site commands a view in all directions, and both it and the house are amongst the very best in Victoria—in fact the latter is probably the finest frame house here. The old house on Johnson street, which had been their home for many years, is still unoccupied.

* * *

Mrs. Smith and Mr. George Hally, of Ganges Harbor, were in town during the week.

* * *

The opening ball given by the ladies of the Invitation Dancing Club, in the A. O. U. W. hall on Wednesday night, was a great success. The hall was prettily decorated with evergreens and flags, and the supper room, which was done by Mrs. Croft, was especially admired. The music and the floor were both good, and in consequence the merry dancers kept it up until an early hour. Amongst the ladies of the committee who were present and who were indefatigable in their efforts to make the first dance a success, were: Mrs. Croft, Mrs. Hasell, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. Butchart, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Fred Pemberton, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mrs. Monteith, Mrs. Bullen and Mrs. Parry. Luckily the Shearwater and the Egeria were both in port, and the officers were able to attend. Amongst the guests present were: Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. G. H. Barnard, Mrs. D. R. Ker, Mrs. R. E. Barkley, Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Beauchamp Tye, Mrs. Genge, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Mortimer Lamb, Miss Dolly Schl, Miss Beth Irving, Miss Butchart, Miss G. Hickey, Miss Pooley, Miss Keefer, Miss Bell, Miss Mutter, Miss G. Perry, Miss Brady, Miss E. Devereaux, Miss Pitts, Miss V. Hickey, Miss V. Powell, Miss Frances Drake, Miss Peters, Miss Bryden, Miss Daisy Langley, Miss Green, Miss Alice Bell, Miss Dupont, Miss Ethel Brown, Miss Monteith, Miss V. Pooley, Miss Ethel Tilton, Miss Eva Loewen, Miss Mara, Miss Tatlow, Miss McKinnon, Capt. Troup, Mr. W. H. Langley, Mr. Brown, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Scott, Mr. F. B. Pemberton, Mr. G. C. Johnston, Mr. Temple Cornwall, Mr. P. S. Lampman, Mr. Willie Irving, Mr. G. H. Barnard, Mr. Willis, Mr. Rudyard, Dr. Tamlinson, Dr. Scribner, Mr. Jack Rithet, Mr. Muskett, Mr. Tye, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. Henderson, Capt. Wright, Mr. Colley, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Ainslie Johnston and Mr. J. H. Lawson.

* * *

Mrs. Little, of Rockland avenue, is back from a trip to California.

* * *

Mrs. J. C. McLagan, of Vancouver, B. C., who has been visiting friends at several points in Ontario, is in Ottawa after meeting in Montreal her daughter, Miss Hazel, who has arrived from a trip to Europe. They are the guests of Mrs. Fred Cook.

LADY GAY.

TO EXTEND THE SEA FISHERIES

IMPORTANT MEETING HELD AT ABERDEEN

Two Day Conference to Devise Means to Protect and Develop The Trade.

Aberdeen, Oct. 14.—The protection and extension of British sea fisheries formed the subject of a two days' conference held this week under the auspices of the National Sea Fishery Protection Society. Among the proposals submitted were the provision by the government of schools to educate youths for fishing purposes, a more liberal encouragement of the apprenticeship system, the transplanting of young fish to restock fishing grounds, immediate legislation to prevent the pollution of oyster beds by sewage, the nationalization of canals and waterways, and a reduction of railway rates for the carriage of fish.

Perhaps the most important of all these subjects in the minds of the members of the conference present related to the breeding of fish. The transplanting of fish is regarded as being essential to the welfare of the industry. Reports are being made on a series of successful experiments in this direction now being conducted by the International Scientific Investigation Committee. According to these reports many of the best grounds have been depleted. Even the apparently inexhaustible Dogger Bank is regarded by some authorities as in imminent peril. According to experts the only remedy is the introduction of young fish and their protection under stringent regulation.

AT THE VICTORIA.

"Prince Otto" Presented by the Harold Nelson Company Last Evening—To-Day's Performances.

The Harold Nelson Company gave the first of a series of three performances at the Victoria theatre last evening. "Prince Otto" was presented before a rather slim audience, empty rows of seats being much in evidence. The entertainment merited more patronage than that received. Mr. Nelson's interpretation of the rollicking, reckless Prince Otto being really splendid. It is in emotional acting, however, that he is at his best, his efforts to regain the love of a scornful wife being features which elicited applause. His support is not exceptionally brilliant. Clifford Lane Bruce, as Baron Von Gondremark, prime minister of Kronefeld, gave evidence of ability as did also Bryce Desmond as Dr. Gottfried Von Woldenhof, a cousin to the prince. Miss Helen Scott's interpretation of the important role of Princess Seraphina was creditable. The settings, especially those representing apartments in the palace, were first-class. The costumes also were elaborate and called for many favorable comments.

This afternoon "Richelieu" is being presented by the same company, and tonight the tragedy, Francesco-Da-Rimini, will conclude the engagement in Victoria.

Florence Roberts.

"Ann LaMont," the new problem play by Paul Armstrong, in which Florence Roberts will appear here at the Victoria for one night, on Monday next, was produced for the first time on any stage at the Salt Lake theatre on October 2nd, was accorded one of the most pronounced receptions ever given a star in that city. Miss Roberts is said to have the best part of her successful career, and besides being equipped with an elaborate production is surrounded by an excellent supporting company, which is headed by Max Figman, the well-known comedian, and includes Lucius Henderson, H. S. Northrup, Robert McWade, Clifford Leigh, David R. Young, Wilbur Hudson, Lucile Yorke, Norah Lamison, Florence Robinson, Merceita Esmonde and Lillian Armsby.

The scenes of "Ann LaMont" are laid in New York, London and Hawaii.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Fall Meetings Arranged For in This Province.

J. R. Anderson, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, has made the following arrangements for meetings;

Travelling dairy school, conducted by W. A. Wilson and assisted by Theo. A. Wiancko—Victoria, October 9th to 12th; Cowichan, October 14th to 18th; Agassiz, October 21st to 25th; Delta, October 27th to 31st; Spallumcheen, November 3rd to 7th.

J. H. Grisdale gives demonstrations with the horse, assisted by W. C. McKillican—Chilliwack, October 9th and 10th; Matsqui, October 11th and 12th; Langley, October 13th and 14th; Surrey, October 16th and 17th; Maple Ridge, October 18th and 19th.

F. M. Logan gives demonstrations in judging live stock, etc., assisted by W. C. McKillican, after the 19th as follows: Nicola, October 13th to 16th; Mission, October 18th; Richmond, October 19th and 20th; Nanaimo, October 23rd, 24th, 27th; Comox, October 25th and 26th; Metchosin, October 28th and 30th; Islands, November 4th to 7th.

J. R. Anderson will give demonstrations and addresses on the cultivation of fruit—Sooke, October 16th; East Sooke, October 17th.

Thomas Cunningham demonstrates and addresses on the cultivation of fruit—Penticton, October 18th and 19th; Summerland, October 20th and 21st.

The following institutes will be arranged for later; viz., Kootenay, Burrard, Alberni, Kamloops, Salmon Arm, North Vancouver, Okanagan.

CANCER

Ask us for the names of those who have used our home treatment for Cancer and Tumor. No knife, or plaster. Correspondence strictly private.

Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

The Pacific mail steamer Siberit sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco on Friday with Miss Alice Roosevelt and party on board. They were given a great send off by the Japanese.

RUGBY CLUB TO BE REORGANIZED

MEETING CALLED FOR TUESDAY EVENING

All Players Interested Invited to Attend Gathering at Victoria Hotel—Sporting Notes.

After an inexcusable delay of several weeks steps have been taken towards the reorganization of the Victoria Rugby Football Club. According to a postcard issued by one of last year's officials, a copy of which reached the Times this morning, a general meeting will be held next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock "for the purpose of organizing for the season." This, of course, means that all players—junior, intermediate, and senior—are invited to attend the gathering in order that plans may be discussed with some likelihood of a satisfactory understanding being reached. It should be remembered that the club will not have the benefit of the support or advice of the management of the James Bay Athletic Association during the forthcoming winter. The latter organization has definitely decided, from what can be gathered, to severe its connection with the Rugby team. It is the opinion of many, however, that this will not prove a handicap, but rather an advantage. The club will now be responsible for its own actions, and, providing capable and energetic officers are elected, should make a splendid showing during the ensuing season.

There has been some talk of a difficulty to be overcome with reference to the securing of the grounds. This emanates from the report that the Association football and the Victoria hockey clubs have marked off their areas in such a way that it will be impossible for the Rugby players to obtain a sufficient space without encroaching upon the claims of both these associations. The latter have announced their intention to resent any interference strenuously, so that unless someone in authority comes forward as arbitrator there is likely to be a lively dispute in the near future. When the agreement was reached between the B. C. Electric Railway Company and the Oak Bay Association regarding the use of these grounds, it was agreed that they would be set aside for sports in general, one club having as much right as another to play practice or league matches there. But the Association and Hockey contend that they have the prior right, which always accompanies possession, and will not relinquish their claim under any conditions. This is one of the results of the tardiness displayed by the Rugby players in organizing. Fortunately there is reason to believe that the spirit of the true sportsman still exists to such an extent that the three clubs desiring the grounds may come to an understanding providing the officials dictate fair terms of peace.

At any rate it is to be hoped that a large number will attend Tuesday's meeting at the Victoria hotel. Victoria wants strong teams in the senior, intermediate and junior leagues this year. Particularly does this city require a first class senior team. Vancouver has held the McKechnie cup long enough, and it is time that the local fifteen recaptured that trophy.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

GAME IN SEATTLE.

"The football season in Seattle will really open this afternoon at Recreation Park, where the pick of the brawn, muscle and physical development of the University of Washington and Whitman College, of Walla Wall, will struggle on the gridiron. But a football contest nowadays is not alone a physical struggle between the men; it is a test of the skill and science of the two coaches as well, and to-day will be the first real exhibition of the work of Coach Cutts, who has been trying to teach to the men of the University of Washington the novel plays and bewildering tactics employed by the Eastern football giants."—Seattle Times.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A SENIOR GAME.

The first senior league match of the season is fixed for this afternoon. Providing inclement weather does not interfere the Victoria-United and Garrison teams will line up at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Work Point grounds. The personnel of the respective teams was published in these columns yesterday.

THE INTERMEDIATES.

A practice of the Capital Intermediate team is announced for this afternoon at Beacon Hill. They are preparing for the opening game of the league season, and express confidence in their ability to capture the local championship. A meeting of the organization will be held on Tuesday evening at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, as previously mentioned. A full attendance is requested on this occasion as business of importance will come up for consideration.

JUNIOR CONTEST.

A junior league match is scheduled to be played between the North Ward and Victoria West teams this afternoon.

BASEBALL.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

A New York dispatch dated Octoer 13th says: "Three to one is now the advantage of the New York Nationals over the Philadelphia Americans in the struggle for the Inter-League world's baseball championship in the post-season series of seven games.

"New York scored its third victory today, and if the local men succeed in getting the better of the visitors in to-morrow's contest, the world's championship flag will fly from the big mast in the polo grounds.

HOCKEY.

PRACTICE MATCH.

The old High school boys, captained by S. Winsby, and a team from the Victorias, chosen by Captain Tye, are scheduled to meet in a practice match this afternoon at Oak Bay.

ATHLETICS.

CLASS POSTPONED.

The physical culture class which was announced to be held at the Y. M. C. A. this morning was postponed. This action was taken owing to the fact that the redooring of the gymnasium has not yet been completed.

THE HAPPINESS OF HOME.

Very largely depends on the mother's disposition; if she is animated and bright, everyone is happy; but if she is nervous, irritable and cross—everything goes wrong. Bright cheery women usually use Ferrozone, the greatest health-maker known. By acting through the blood Ferrozone is able to reach all the organs that need assistance; it establishes regular and healthy action of all functions, builds up the general health, fortifies the system with a reserve of energy that defies disease. Don't put off—Ferrozone costs only 50c. at any drug store; get it to-day.

A mass meeting of students held at Odessa decided by 778 to 592 votes against reopening the Odessa university until the state of siege is raised, and that it will then be reopened exclusively for a political struggle until further civil rights be granted to all Russians.

Mossovesky, the assistant chief of police at Kishinieff, Bessarabia, Russia, was assassinated Friday. He was held to have been responsible for the massacre of the Jews in 1903, and the more recent anti-Jewish disturbances.

You need the Semi-ready guarantee, on your clothes now, more than ever before.

This season there is more shoddy masquerading as honest tweed than ever before.

Your only test of ordinary clothing is the wear it gives you after you buy it.

Semi-ready garments are tested before you see them—tested in the Semi-ready Tailory by harder tests than you could ever give them.

Every thread of Semi-ready materials has passed through the hands of experts before it can be accepted. Our label guarantees this.

After that we still say "your money back for any reason." 512

Semi-ready Tailoring
B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Sole Agents, Victoria, B. C.

CAMPBELL'S

New Skirts for Ladies & Misses

These New Skirts are just the kind, most suited for out-of-door wear during the Autumn weather.

- New Coats and Suits -

THE SMARTEST 1905 STYLES All that is correct in the world of fashion is being shown at our store and the prices are positively the lowest, quality and style considered.

- Other New Arrivals -

New Fall Underwear, New Hosiery, New Fur Lined Gloves, New Neckwear and Belts, Children's Bearskin Coats, New Styles.

HOTEL STRATHCONA
SHAWNIGAN LAKE

Pleasure Boats, Fishing, Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Bath Houses, Etc

Mrs. J. H. WARK, - - - Proprietress

SAVOY THEATRE
B. J. M'DONELL, Manager.

Week of October 2.
BARNSTROM TRIO.
THE ALBINOS.
KARDEL AND ZHARDUE
BLAINE.
VIVIAN LEOTTA.

Admission.....15c. and 25c.

10c. Gen. Admission. 20c. Res. Seats.
2.30 to 4.30—DAILY—7.30 to 10.30.
Matinees 10c. All Over.

Grand

R. JAMIESON, Mgr.
Week of October 9th.
THE FOUR FREDERICKS.
VIOLET WEBLEY COOKE.
THE FOUR ELLSWORTHS.
TOT YOUNG.
MAUD HUGHES.
NEW MOVING PICTURES.
50 JOHNSON STREET.
Go where the crowds go.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Monday, Oct. 16th.

Mr. John Cort Announces

Florence Roberts

—IN—

"Ann LaMont"

BY PAUL ARMSTRONG,
Author of "The Heir to the Hoorah."
Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c.; gallery, 25c.
Seats on sale Friday at Waitt's Music Store.
N. B.—This will positively be Miss Roberts's only appearance here this season.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Two Nights and Saturday Matinee, beginning

FRIDAY, OCT. 13

The Eminent Canadian Actor,

Harold Nelson

In the following well known plays:
Friday—"Prince Otto."
Saturday Matinee—"Richelieu."
Saturday Night—"Francesca-da-Rimini."
Prices—Night, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Matinee, 25c. and 50c. Seats on sale Wednesday at Waitt's Music Store.

The Seamen's Institute
12 LANGLEY STREET

Free reading room for seamen and seafaring men. Open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sunday, 2 to 5 p. m.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON

BUILDERS,
Phone A750.
Good machinery, electric power, job work carefully attended to. Agents for the Moore & Whittington Lumber Co. Rough and dressed lumber, shingles, mouldings, etc., for sale.

FOR SALE

Central Hotel, Quatsino, B. C., including orchard, 107 acres of land, license, etc. Apply "Hotel" this office.

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AN IMPORTANT PROJECT.

Mr. T. W. Paterson, President of the Board of Trade, at the meeting of that body held yesterday, suggested that steps ought to be taken to ascertain the cost of bridging Seymour Narrows, and a letter will be sent to the government urging that this shall be done. By following up the representations made to the Royal Transportation Committee by a direct appeal to the government, the Board shows itself fully alive to the importance of an all-rail connection with the Mainland. One thing must be kept in mind by the people of this part of Canada, and that is that the geography of the West is very imperfectly understood in the East. Even those who by reason of their public positions might reasonably be expected to be conversant with the facts, have very erroneous notions regarding them. Hence it is quite probable that the people of Vancouver Island will have to do something more than present formal petitions to the government. They will have to make out their case and be prepared to carry on an active education campaign. The last thing most people learn is geography, and some people never learn it.

The position taken by the Board in this matter is a reasonable one. That the Canadian railway system ought to be extended to the fine ocean ports on Vancouver Island, if the cost is not prohibitive, will be conceded by all who know anything about the facts. Such an extension is practicable from an engineering point of view. This is known beyond all question. What it will cost is not known, and until the cost has been ascertained no one is in a position to form an opinion as to whether the time is ripe for an agitation for the construction of the necessary bridges. Surveys have been made. Whether or not they were exhaustive no data at our command discloses; but even if they would have been deemed exhaustive thirty years ago, they would hardly be so esteemed now. Therefore a new examination of the ground is necessary.

The practice in discussing this all-rail connection with the Mainland is to speak only of the bridge at Seymour Narrows, but this is only one of several bridges, all tolerably formidable undertakings. What the Board really wants to ascertain is the cost of building a railway from the Mainland at Bute Inlet to Vancouver Island. The amount will be considerable. Undoubtedly it will be less than in the days when Sir Sandford Fleming objected to it on the ground of cost; but notwithstanding the better knowledge of construction and the lower price of materials, the work will call for a good deal of money. But the object to be accomplished is worth a good deal of money. Trans-Pacific commerce will centre on the British Columbia seaboard, and Puget Sound, and if the Vancouver Island seaports are made accessible by land, their greater accessibility by sea will make them successful rivals of all harbors on the Mainland.

TRAPS AND SALMON SPAWN.

With a fatuity that is extraordinary the Toronto Globe continues to wage war upon fish traps, and this time its reason is that traps prevent salmon spawn from being deposited in fresh water. Before our Toronto contemporary attempts the discussion of this question it ought to learn what the facts are. If it did it would learn that the traps along the Vancouver Island coast only interfere with the free passage of the very fringe of the salmon run, while the nets at the mouth of the Fraser completely bar the entrance to the river. It would also learn that salmon taken in traps are all utilized, while hundreds of thousands of those taken in nets are sometimes thrown away. It would learn that there never has been a year in the history of the hatcheries when a greater number of salmon eggs were obtained for the hatcheries than this year, the first in which Vancouver Island traps were operated. There is not the slightest doubt that the use of traps is economical in respect to the taking of fish, and it is evident that it does not obstruct the entrance to the spawning grounds. In any event traps can be regulated as well as seines. The Globe would do well to study the question before indulging in dogmatic deliverances upon fish traps and salmon spawn.

The statement made to the press by Mr. Ashdown on his return to Winnipeg shows that he was very much impressed by the representations made to the Royal Transportation Commission when in this city. There is no part of Canada more worthy of being the theme of an educational campaign than Vancouver Island. We have people here who talk of what a future the Island would have if it were a province by itself. But just think of what it may become as a part of the great Dominion when it becomes what nature intended it to be—the threshold of trans-Pacific commerce.

* * *

Mr. D. D. Mann, who is not given to indulging in flights of fancy, thinks that Sir Frederick Borden's estimate of 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat as the ultimate product of the Canadian prairie country is below rather than above the mark.

The Colonist endeavors to invest Mr. J. A. Mara with a grievance which that gentleman himself has not made a cause of complaint. Mr. Mara stated to the board of trade yesterday that a question had been raised as to the legality of his election as vice-president of that body and that his self-respect would not permit him to hold the office if any doubt upon the point existed. He said, and very properly, that if his election was in doubt, so also was that of some members of the council of the board. The board thereupon ratified the election of all the officers by adopting the minutes, including the report of the scrutineers. Any irregularity that may have existed in the annual election had no bearing upon the choice of Mr. Paterson to fill the presidency when vacated by Mr. Oliver. The council in filling the vacancy had the right to select any member of the board, and Mr. Mara made no complaint on that score.

* * *

The world is distinctly poorer by reason of the death of Sir Henry Irving. The theatre occupies a large place in modern society, and while its function is chiefly to entertain and amuse, its influence upon the public mind is powerful. Sir Henry left it better than he found it in this regard. He leaves no successor, but his work will endure, although it may be difficult to define it exactly. When we contrast the stage of to-day with what it was at the time that distinguished man first appeared upon it we feel like applying to him the well known line carved in honor of another great architect: "Si monumentum queris, circumspice."

* * *

The Grand Trunk Pacific is pushing its work forward at a rapid rate. Apparently the energies of the company are directed chiefly to the construction of a line that will meet the growing demands of the prairie country, although from some statements attributed to the Minister of Railways it seems as if the extension to the Pacific Coast will receive attention at a very early day. As things now look we may hope for a second transcontinental line at an earlier date than that named in the contract.

* * *

Because Mr. Justice Nesbitt, late of the Supreme Court of Canada, is spoken of as general counsel for Mackenzie, Mann & Co., the Winnipeg Tribune says that this shows he should never have been appointed to the bench in the first place. While assenting to the Tribune's proposition, we may say that if people's foresight was equal to their hindsight, things would be very different in many respects.

* * *

Just recall the not very remote days when the unhappy Utopia used to drift between here and Seattle with a few melancholy passengers with the transportation given over the same route this season, and you will be apt to think that the world does move after all.

LIGHTSHIP.

To the Editor:—I see that the government have found a substitute for a lightship at the cost of thousands of dollars. I think if they had built one they would have got what they wanted, for the one they have got, I think, will not live long there. We may hear some day that she has taken a dip with the young mermaids and not returned. As being one of the owners, I think it would be a good thing to insure her if they could get a company to take the risk. She might do for some mill pond, but not for the Gulf.

SEAGULL.

Victoria, Oct. 18th.

MR. THOMPSON'S DENIAL.

To the Editor:—In an article in to-day's issue of your paper with reference to the C. P. R. land inspection parties, you say that "a representative of the Times called upon W. A. Thompson and Wm. Regan." I beg to state that no representative of your paper called upon me, nor did I make a statement on the subject to a reporter or anybody else. I am not responsible for any statements made by Mr. Regan. Hoping you will make this correction, I am,

Yours respectfully,

W. A. THOMPSON.

(The Times representative in the interview quoted stated that he "called on Messrs. Thompson and Regan. . . . . The latter corroborated the statement, etc.," and then follows an interview with Mr. Regan.—Ed.)

TRAFALGAR DAY.

To the Editor:—Possibly learned, but laggards in loyalty, has been shown to be a characteristic of the educational staff in Victoria, or rather that part of it comprising some of the leading officers of the Teachers' Institute. Whilst the Capital City is dead to the importance of the youthful generation taking a part in the greatest events of the day, it is pleasing to find that other parts of the province are (to use the language of one of them) "arranging for principals and pupils to study up the history of the period in British history which surrounds Trafalgar." "Had that day been fatal to the English navy we would never have had a British Empire." These are the sentiments expressed from a remote part of our province, whence several spontaneous applications for membership of the Navy League, accompanied by annual fees, have recently come. Would that others would go and do likewise! Saturday next, 21st inst., being the centenary of Trafalgar, is to be a high day both in London and in many of the larger British colonies, and on Sunday, the 22nd, the annual service, "In Memoriam, Trafalgar," will be held in many churches throughout the Empire. The glory is not in the victory in arms of that day, but in the results which, through the good providence of the All Wise, have been brought about; the foundation of the peace of nations was laid that day.

JOS. PEIRSON.

SOUR STOMACH AND FOUL BREATH

Are caused by fermentation of food. To correct this use Polson's Nerviline. Its influence on digestion is marvellous. For the stomach nothing excels Nerviline. Try it yourself.

A CRUISER MAY COME FROM CHINA

WILL PAY OCCASIONAL VISITS TO ESQUIMALT

Warspite Has Gone to the Boneyard—Egeria Listed For Another Year's Service.

A special correspondent of the Times, writing from London, Eng., under date of September 28th, says:

"It is considered likely that an additional cruiser from the China station will be detached occasionally to visit the British Columbia coast."

This arrangement, it had been expected, would be carried out when the admiralty determined to reduce the Esquimalt station. It had been even hoped that a squadron would visit this coast from the China station, but what plans are contemplated in this respect have never been announced. The periodical visit of a big cruiser, however, which would cross the Pacific to spend a few months in port in just the same manner as ships from Esquimalt would travel to remote parts in recognition of British interests, and incidentally to avoid bad weather which affected the health and spirits of the men, will be much appreciated, especially during the summer months, when the presence of the navy adds so much to the success of any public celebration.

According to the Times correspondent the armored cruiser Warspite was on September 27th taken away from Devonport to be broken up. Readers of the Times may recall that the Warspite carried the flag of Rear-Admiral Charles F. Hotham, when he commanded the Pacific squadron, from 1890 to 1893; and again from 1899 to 1903 she carried in succession the flags of Rear-Admiral Lewis A. Beaumont and Rear-Admiral Andrew K. Bickford, K. G., C. M. G., the last flag officer of the station. The Warspite was a powerfully armed and heavily armored cruiser, but she was too slow for the times and had to go.

The commission of the cruiser Bonaventure, which recently went from Esquimalt on the abolition of the North Pacific station, to the China station, will expire in December next. She will recommission again at Hongkong for two years' service on her present station.

The survey ship Egeria, Capt. J. F. Parry, now engaged in survey work on the Pacific Coast, is down for another year of the same work in the same waters. The Rambler, Commander C. E. Monro, similarly engaged in Chinese waters, will also remain there next year.

PERSONAL.

W. C. Draney and bride, who have been spending their honeymoon in the Sound cities, returned last night on the Princess Victoria, and are staying at the Dominion. Mr. Draney is a son of Mr. R. Draney, of Nanaimo, and is skipper of his father's steamer, the Swan, which is at present undergoing repairs at Stevens' shipyard here. These repairs Mr. Draney will remain a short time in Victoria to superintend.

* * *

Norman McLean, of Vancouver, is in the city. He has recently come down from Midway, where the work on the Midway & Vernon railway is being carried on by his firm. Mr. McLean describes the country which is to be opened up as a most promising one. The railway has excellent prospects and will develop a rich district.

* * *

Staying at the Driard are Geo. P. Wells and wife, of Pulliser, B. C., the former a son of W. C. Wells, M. P. P.; W. C. Harvey, of Halifax; W. H. Adams, of Sault Ste. Marie; E. H. Saunders, of Bozeman, Mont.; Lester Turner, L. M. Rice and M. J. Corrigan, of Seattle.

* * *

Among the guests at the Hotel Victoria are: M. J. Moorhouse and O. L. Saunders, Seattle; E. H. Cockburn and wife, Hamilton, Ont.; Joseph Knight, Evans, Colo.; W. C. Wilson and wife, Bakersfield, Cal.

* * *

Among the guests at the Dominion hotel are: R. M. Locke and wife, of Seattle; G. P. Chamberlain, Winnipeg; C. W. Drew and M. C. Drew, of Barwick, Ont.; W. J. Howard and wife, of Kamloops; D. Mottishaw and wife, of Nanaimo.

* * *

Stephen Jones, proprietor of the Dominion hotel, returned on the Princess Victoria yesterday morning from a short trip to the Portland fair.

* * *

Geo. D. Prigmore and wife, of Centralia, Wash., are a newly wedded couple who are spending their honeymoon in the city. They are staying at the Hotel Victoria.

W. Andrews, of Liverpool, Eng., is a guest at the St. Francis. He is on a visit to relatives at Salt Spring Island.

J. Cathcart, the well known hotel man of Chemainus, is a guest at the Hotel Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Macpherson, of Vancouver, accompanied by their son and daughter, are staying at the St. Francis.

John Duncan, sr., John Duncan, jr., and Wm. McLay, all of Scotland, are among the guests at the Dominion.

C. A. Tod Lees, a well known newspaper and insurance man of Vancouver, is a guest at the Vernon.

Mr. Price, the manager, and sixteen more members of the Harold Nelson aggregation, are quartered at the Dominion.

T. T. Bryant and D. D. Bryant, of Madison, Wisconsin, are staying at the Vernon.

E. D. Marshall, of Windsor, N. S., and W. Graham, of Seattle, are among the guests of the Vernon.

A PERFECT FENCE IS THE

Ellwood Wire Fence

For farms, lawns and poultry. Descriptive catalogue mailed on application.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LD.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

P.O. DRAWER 613. TELEPHONE 59.

ADVANCE ORDERS

Are now being received for the following Popular

CHRISTMAS PUBLICATIONS

London News, Graphic, Sphere, Black & White, Ladies' Pictorial, Holly Leaves, Globe, Sketch, Figaro, Life, Judge, Puck.

Special attention is called to the winter number of Art Studio. Leave your orders early and be sure of getting what you want.

T. N. Hibben & Co.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ld.

Importers and Dealers in

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A full line of Air Tight Heaters, Lanterns, etc., Enamel and Tinware.

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TELEPHONE NO. 3. P. O. BOX 423. Victoria, B. C.

Good Repairing

Is the cheapest in the end, as such work lasts and gives satisfaction. If you have any watches, clocks or jewellery that need repairs, let us put them in order for you; you will find our CHARGES VERY MODERATE, and we guarantee that you will be pleased and satisfied, both with the work and the prices. Old jewellery re-made into something modern, and estimates given without charge for all kinds of work.

C. E. Redfern,

43 GOVERNMENT ST.

P. O. BOX 93. TELEPHONE 118.

FREE SEWING MACHINE

To be given away to users of

White Swan Soap

Every 25c purchase of WHITE SWAN SOAP entitles the holder to a chance in the monthly drawing for a High Grade Singer Sewing Machine. : : : : : : :

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A COUPON

COLLINS NOW IN CHARGE OF POLICE

ABANDONS FURTHER PROCEEDINGS HERE

Formal Action Preparatory to Issue of Warrant of Surrender Taken This Morning.

Geo. D. Collins has passed again into the custody of the police to be confined in the common jail, to which he was committed by the order of Judge Lampman. This is done pending the arrival from Ottawa of the warrant of surrender.

To-day application was made before Mr. Justice Duff to abandon further proceedings. H. Dallas Helmcken, K. C., appeared for Mr. Collins. The question then arose as to custody. It was shown that pending the hearing of the habeas corpus proceedings set for November 1st, Mr. Collins had been in the custody of Sheriff Richards.

His Lordship said that with the discharge of the order nisi made by the Chief Justice the order putting him in the custody of the sheriff would lapse, and, of course, Mr. Collins would go back to the former custody to which he was committed by Judge Lampman.

Frank Higgins, representing the state of California, expressed himself satisfied with the procedure.

D. M. Eberts, K. C., appearing for the sheriff, saw no reason why the custody should be changed. There was no such place as the common jail in the city of Victoria as described in Judge Lampman's order.

His Lordship did not express an opinion on this. He held that he must naturally go back to the custody to which Judge Lampman committed him.

Mr. Eberts wanted the sheriff's position defined as to question of fees. The sheriff was an officer of the court into whose custody Mr. Collins had been committed.

His Lordship said he did not care to express an opinion on this point. He did not care to say whether the expenses under an habeas corpus proceeding were to be construed as extradition expenses to be borne by the state making application for the prisoner.

Later application was made before Mr. Justice Martin and the order made by him was also discharged.

Mr. Collins was accordingly given into the immediate charge of Police Officer Best, pending the arrival of the warrant of surrender. While under his custody it has been agreed that he is to be given similar freedom to that which he has enjoyed under the sheriff.

NEW JUDGE.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—P. E. Wilson, of Nelson, has been appointed judge of East Kootenay, Judge Forin being assigned to West Kootenay.

—Edward Conway has been appointed provincial police officer at Esquimalt to succeed Dan Campbell.

David Spencer, Ld.

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

SPECIALS FOR TO-NIGHT

Collars (Men's)
Men's Underwear
Ladies' Underwear
Boots for Men and Women
Books (Advance Library)
Neckwear (Women's)
Outing Hats for Women
Furs (Cloak Department)
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You Won't Find Tailors and Dressmakers using any but Belding's Silk. They must have strong, tough silk—free of kinks and knots—that sews smoothly and evenly—and runs freely in the highest speeded machines. That's why they choose

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The best for all kinds of sewing. Every shade and color for dress-making, embroidery and fancy work.

Sold By Leading Dealers Everywhere.

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The World's Best

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To Be Obtained at

John Barnsley & Co.

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GUNS REPAIRED

USEFUL TO KNOW

MUMM'S EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE

IS NOW ON SALE IN HALF PINTS (SPLITS)

THIS SIZE IS SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FINE CLUB PHYSICIAN'S RESTAURANT AND DOMESTIC USE.

PITHER & LEISER, Sole Agents.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Sarah Sutton, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given on behalf of William John Sutton and Fannie Keyworth Sutton, the Executors named in the last will and testament of the said deceased, who lived at Victoria, British Columbia, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said deceased are required, on or before the 14th day of November, 1905, to send by post prepaid or deliver to the undersigned their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said Executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 11th day of October, 1905.

ROBERTSON & ROBERTSON,
Of No. 32 Langley Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Said Executors.

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SPRINKLING & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

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THE DOMINION PIANO COSTS $250

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D. A. 274.

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We cannot help praising the fine quality of our Hair Brushes. They are pure French bristles, solid back, and a variety of woods, includ'ng Ebony, Rose Wood, Olive Wood, etc. Prices from 50c. up.

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In great variety, from 10c. to 75c.

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Of many kinds.

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I am now offering at reasonable prices and to suit purchasers some of the finest sites in Victoria suitable for residential purposes; also acreage, good rich soil, ideal for fruit growing. For further particulars apply to

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New Styles for Autumn

As displayed here are of absorbing interest to all who would dress fashionably and well. We have some new creations in fancy shirts that are matchless for beauty, at $1.25 and $1.50 each. Neckwear that rivals the richest autumn colors in its elegance, at 50c., in knots, English squares and four-in-hand styles. Umbrellas in a bewildering array of handsome handles at $1.00 to $3.00; self-openers, $1.50 and $2.25 each. Gloves, underwear, hosiery; all of the latest and newest styles, at very moderate prices.

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Good Dry Wood

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By buying your Piano from us before October 21st you can save from $50 to $150, and buy on very easy terms—$8 down and $2 per week. Over fifty new high-grade instruments to select from. This is indeed

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

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TWO LOTS

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SMALL COTTAGE

ON THE FORT ST. CAR LINE.

If you want a bargain, call at our office for particulars, as this will be sold at

Only $550

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Opposite Entrance to Driard Hotel.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

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Toilet Goods — Combs, Brushes, Skin Tonics, Perfumes, Etc.

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OFFICE, 76 YATES ST., UP-STAIRS.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

—Take in supply of "SLAB WOOD" before the wet weather sets in. To be had at Lemon, Gonnason & Co.'s mills. Telephone 77. Prompt delivery. *

—Xmas Photos.—A dozen beautifully finished Platino's on flexible mounts with covers to match, regular price $7; during October $5. At the Skene Lowe studio next month the price will again be $7. *

—Wall Paper.—We cannot let our stocks accumulate so we relentlessly clear out our wall paper of all odd rolls, part rolls and slow lots. We cut prices so low that the clearance is quickly over, and we make friends by the bargains we give. Your chance is right now. Weiler Bros. *

—An inquiry has been addressed to the editor of the Times from Nelson, the Nelson News, asking for information relating to S. B. Hodgson. Investigation reveals the fact that Hodgson, whose home is in Nelson, and whose parents now seek information concerning him, was employed by the Paterson Shoe Company for some time. About January last he left Victoria, and lately it was discovered that he had a boot and shoe repairing shop in Vancouver.

—Its just as important to insure your bedclothes against unsanitary conditions as to carry health insurance. We guarantee the insides of all our bedding to be clean, soft and warm, and made in sanitary factories. The large line of new comforts just opened are of full size and weight, made from artistic designs in silkoline. Some having wide borders in plain contrasting colors of sateen. Better buy one now while the choice is good. Its a sure cure for insomnia to snuggle under one. Weiler Bros. *

—Harvest thanksgiving services will be held at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Esquimalt to-morrow at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. The morning preacher will be Rev. R. J. McIntyre, of Victoria West. Special music will be rendered, including a solo by W. Hicks, choir leader at the Centennial church. In the evening the service will be in charge of Chaplain J. P. Hicks. A brief address will be given by Ald. Dr. L. Hall, and a solo will be sung by Miss J. Beek. The large hall of the home has been beautifully decorated with flags kindly loaned by H. M. S. Shearwater, and with flowers, vegetables and fruits.

—A number of the young men and boys of the city met Mr. Leonard Tait at the Y. M. C. A. last evening and discussed with him their plans regarding the evening classes. Regular work will commence Monday evening, October 23rd. Mr. Tait will be at the Y. M. C. A. again on Thursday evening next, not Monday night, as has been erroneously stated, and will be pleased to meet any who wish to see him. Those who are interested in the mechanics classes in mechanical drawing, algebra, machine shop mathematics, etc., are invited to meet L. A. Campbell, the instructor, next Wednesday evening.

A TREMENDOUS LOSS.

Not only of time, but comfort too, if you have a corn. Better try Putnam's Corn Extractor and cure the corn. Painless and sure, acts in twenty-four hours. Use only Putnam's—its the best.

—To-night, with three performances, will close this week's entertaining show at the Grand. The Frederick family, the four Ellsworths, Tot Young and Violet Webley Cooke all contribute to a very good bill. Miss Maud Hughes sings the illustrated song, and the bioscope pictures are particularly good. Next week will see the first appearance at the Grand of Richards and Richards, high-class singers and dancers and change specialty artists, who come highly recommended. Another feature, and one which will prove a treat for the children especially, is Hunt's Dog and Monkey Circus, the monkey performers of which are said to be very comical. Teeds and Lazell will present an eccentric German comedy sketch, and Aldre Brothers will appear as European acrobats and hand-to-hand balancers. The illustrated song by Miss Hughes will be "She Waits by the Deep Blue Sea," and the moving pictures will show "The Great Steeple Chase" and "The Suspension and Evolution."

—A man arrested yesterday by Detective McDonald appeared in the police court this morning to answer a charge of vagrancy. He was remanded till Monday for investigation.

—Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M. A., the new pastor, will conduct both services at Calvary Baptist church to-morrow. Subjects: Morning, "The Psalmist's War Song"; evening, "In Quest of God." The usual week night meetings will be held.

—In the Metropolitan Methodist church on Sunday morning the pastor will give the second sermon in the series on the Lord's prayer. In the evening the choir, augmented by several singers from Winnipeg, South Africa, etc., will render a very choice programme of music.

—Commencement exercises will be held at the Victoria College on Monday afternoon. An elaborate programme has been arranged. His Honor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière has kindly consented to be present, and the High school cadet corps will act as a guard of honor for the Lieut.-Governor.

—Rev. Wm. C. Drahn, pastor of the Lutheran church, has moved over from Port Angeles with his family, and is residing at 13 Bellot street, where he will be pleased to receive the members of his congregation at any time. Mrs. Drahn heartily thanks the ladies for their warm cordial reception.

—On Wednesday evening next Grand Master Thomas Duke, accompanied by Grand Chancellor Rev. Mr. Smith and Deputy Grand Chancellor Rev. Mr. Simpson, will pay an official visit to the local Orange associations. All members of the various lodges of the order are requested to turn out in full force to receive the distinguished officials.

—An excellent programme was given at the twelfth anniversary social of the Loyal True Blue lodge, which took place at the A. O. U. W. hall last evening, at the close of which refreshments were served to those present. These consisted of a large number of members, and their friends, who thoroughly enjoyed the pleasant evening's entertainment provided.

—There were a large number of young men present at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. last night, for the purpose of discussing with Leonard Tait the course of study for the coming winter. The classes have been arranged to start on the evening of Monday, the 23rd of October, and Mr. Tait will be in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Monday next in order to confer with any who intend availing themselves of the course.

—What the grower claims to be a new variety of pear has been forwarded by Henry F. W. Behnsen, of Spring Ridge, for the inspection of the department of agriculture. The specimens were gathered from a fourteen-year-old tree which Mr. Behnsen has raised from the seed, and resemble the variety known in England as the William pear, except that they have a more elongated shape, like the Jargonelle. The deputy minister of agriculture has forwarded one of the specimens to Professor Van Demans, who acted as judge of the fruit exhibit at New Westminster, for an opinion.

—A reception was tendered Rev. F. T. Tapscott, the new pastor of Calvary Baptist church, by members of his congregation on Thursday evening. It took the form of a concert and social, among those contributing to the programme being Mesdames A. J. Clyde and Andrews, Misses Pont, Marchant and Buckman, and Messrs. H. R. McIntyre, Waddington and McNeill, and Rev. E. Leroy Dakin. The latter delivered an address of welcome, as did also Mr. McNeill. Rev. Mr. Tapscott replied in suitable terms. Refreshments were afterwards served, and all present spent the remainder of the evening in pleasant social intercourse.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian church will hold their annual sale of work on Tuesday afternoon and evening next in the schoolroom of the church. Preparations for this event have been going on for some months, and large quantities of plain and fancy articles are ready to be disposed of. Gaily decorated booths are to be erected, and the schoolroom turned into something resembling an Oriental bazaar. Patrons will find articles suitable for presents to friends as well as household and articles of personal apparel, etc. There will be the usual confectionary booth, fish pond, etc. In the evening the great attraction will be the rummage sale. Miss Thain and Mr. Fawcet will provide the music during the evening.

"Worn Out" People

—Don't neglect the first symptoms. Oftentimes the irritating cough, the insipid cold, the listless and languid feeling, are due to a weak state of the system. It is a sure sign of breakdown. Nothing else will put you right so quickly and effectively as "PSYCHINE." If you feel "worn out," it is time for a tonic, a real tonic. There is only one really good tonic. It is "PSYCHINE." Keep a bottle handy—never be without it. It tones up the system and restores your old time vitality. Ask your druggist about it.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

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ALL DRUGGISTS—ONE DOLLAR—FREE TRIAL

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A DAINTY SHOE FOR LADIES $3.50

WILL RESIST ALL WEATHERS AND KEEP ITS FASHIONABLE SHAPE

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SOLIDLY BUILT, THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE

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VICTORIA.

D. A. 276.

Your Poultry

To be healthy require a certain amount of grit, which is not always easily obtained.

The Bond Grit Crusher grinds up stones, old dishes, shells, glass—and you should see the chickens relish it.

This machine is so simple that a child can operate it. Costs only $5.00. Manufactured and sold by

THOS. PLIMLEY

CENTRAL CYCLE DEPOT

Opposite Post Office - - VICTORIA, B.C.

B. & K. ROLLED OATS

"NO WEEVILS
NO NASTY HUSKS"

—Dean Campbell, until recently a member of the provincial police force, has taken over the Colwood hotel. The house is on the road to Goldstream and Sooke, and is a favorite country resort.

—Kitchen cabinets. Do you want to get rid of a good deal of drudgery? Get one of these cabinets, it will save you hours, and even days, of rest from work by its wonderful saving of steps. Perfect utility, and by its economy of space, it is an indispensable article of kitchen furniture. Weiler Bros. *

—The Weekly Freeman, of Dublin, Ireland, in its issue of September 30th, contains notice that if Francis Thomas, a brother of Lewis Thomas, late of 22 Airdmore avenue, North Circular road, Dublin, who was lost heard of at Nanaimo about seven years ago (or his next of kin, if he be dead), will apply to John L. Scallan & Co., solicitors, 25 Suffolk street, Dublin, he will hear of something to his advantage.

—George Phillips, admiralty agent at the naval yard, Esquimalt, is calling for tenders for the removal of a number of buildings. These include the less permanent ones. They are constructed of wood and would be constantly deteriorating in value as well as being liable to take fire. The removal of these buildings, it is understood, is purely as a protective measure against the danger of fire breaking out, and thus threatening the substantial brick buildings within the yard.

—At a meeting held on Thursday at Seattle of representatives of the North Pacific Asiatic lines it was decided to increase the rates on flour shipments to the Orient 50 cents a ton. Commencing on January 1st the rate on flour to ports in Japan and to Hongkong and the Philippines will be $4.50 instead of $4. The rate to Shanghai is increased to $5. The normal rate on flour shipments to Far Eastern ports has been $5. On August 15th the members of the association reduced the rate from $5 to $4 because of the low tonnage rates. The following companies were represented at a meeting: Great Northern Steamship Company, Boston Steamship Company, Frank Waterhouse & Company, Dodwell & Company, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company and the Harriman Line out of Portland.

PHONE 349B.

Building Lots

FOR SALE

HOUSE BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

D. H. Bale,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, LEIGHTON ROAD.

FINDING OF WRECKAGE.

Quantity Drifts Ashore but Not Identified—Other News Brought by Tees.

News was received through the arrival of the steamer Tees from the Northern British Columbia coast yesterday evening of the finding of pieces of wreckage on the shore near Christie Passage, and also several head of dead cattle. The wreckage consisted of a life buoy, unmarked, and some boats' gear. The presence of the dead cattle is mysterious, as no steamer on the Northern run has reported losing any.

The voyage of the Tees was exceedingly stormy. She brought south 90 passengers, 30 of whom were first-class. As cargo the ship had between 5,000 and 6,000 cases of salmon, 140 boxes of salted halibut and 40 drums of oil.

The Tees reports that the sternwheeler Pheasant is still running on the Skeena, and that she expected to make another trip to the forks of the river after the departure of the C. P. R. liner for Victoria.

EARN THIS LITTLE BEAUTY

We send you 18 beautiful 9-inch washable Doilies, in Pansy, Holly, Forget-Me-Not, Carnation and many other lovely designs, all tinted in colors, on fine white linen. You sell them for only 15c., send us the money, and we'll give you this dainty little Lady's or Girl's Watch, with handsomely polished silver nickel case, elegantly enamelled with roses and leaves in colors, decorated porcelain dial, French bevelled crystal, cute little fancy Gold Hands, and good works. Just the kind of a Watch you would love to wear. Our Doilies are brand new, perhaps never seen in ... before, and sell like hot cakes. Write to-day. THE HOME SUPPLY CO., Dept. ..., Toronto

BIRTH STONES

JANUARY—Garnet.
FEBRUARY—Amethyst.
MARCH—Bloodstone.
APRIL—Diamond.
MAY—Emerald.
JUNE—Pearl or Agate.
JULY—Ruby.
AUGUST—Sardonyx.
SEPTEMBER—Sapphire.
OCTOBER—Opal.
NOVEMBER—Topaz.
DECEMBER—Turquoise.

IN OUR SHOWROOMS YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND A VERY LARGE STOCK OF PRECIOUS STONES SET IN THE LATEST AND BEST STYLES IN RINGS, BROOCHES, NECKLETS, ETC.; MOST SUITABLE FOR BIRTHDAY AND OTHER GIFTS.

Challoner & Mitchell

Goldsmiths & Jewellers

47-49 Government St., Victoria

D. A. 269.

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GENUINE

"UNION CLUB"

FRENCH SARDINES

TWO TINS 25 cents.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

CASH GROCERS

"GOOD THINGS TO EAT"

Tetley's Choice TEAS

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

The Hudson's Bay Co., Distributing Agents

IN ADDITION TO SUPPLYING ARTISTIC FIXTURES FOR THE ELECTRIC LIGHT, WE NOW SUPPLY ELECTRIC HEATERS FOR CURLING IRONS.

HINTON ELECTRIC COMPANY

29 GOVERNMENT ST.
VICTORIA

D. A. 260.

LADIES' COMBINGS

made up into SWITCHES and all kinds of HAIR WORK done to order at

Mrs. Kosche's Hairdressing Parlors

55 Douglas Street

The Oxy-elec-tro-dor Process of Curing Disease

And giving vigor is an atmospheric oxygen treatment applied with the Oxygenœure.

Apply for particulars to

219 YATES STREET

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

GENUINE HALF PRICE SALE

Every article in the store will be sold POSITIVELY AT HALF THE REGULAR MARKED PRICE until the entire stock is cleared off.

Stevens & Jenkins

84 DOUGLAS ST.

Buy The Times

CHOCOLATES

A fresh shipment of CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES just arrived overland. Fresh — Creamy — Luscious

Mowat's Grocery, Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets

CITY CHURCHES

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

The services for the day are: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and antecommunion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. The preachers for the day are: Morning, Canon Beanlands; evening, the Bishop of the diocese. The music set for the services follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante ..... Thome
Venite ..... Sir J. Stainer
Psalms for 15th Morning, Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... J. T. Field
Benedictus ..... Sir G. J. Elvey
Kyrie ..... Mrs. Harpley
Gloria ..... E. H. Russell
Hymns ..... 261, 164 and 229
Voluntary—Elevation ..... Batiste

Evening.

Voluntary—Reverie ..... Page
Processional Hymn 391
Psalm for 15th Evening, Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... J. H. Maunder
Nunc Dimittis ..... J. H. Maunder
Anthem—Praise Ye the Father .... Gounod
Hymns ..... 24 and 604
Vesper Hymn ..... M. S.
Recessional Hymn 274
Voluntary—Marcia ..... Marcsant

ST. BARNABAS'.

There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m., matins at 10.30, choral eucharist at 11 a. m., choral evensong at 7 p. m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher. Morning subject, "The Heavenly Image"; evening, "Humility." All seats are free. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Andante in F ..... Spohr
Communion Service ..... Simper in D
Offertory Anthem ..... Barnby
Hymns ..... 238, 315 and 251
Nunc Dimittis ..... St. John
Organ—Behold the Lamb of God ... Handel

Evening.

Organ—Pastorale ..... Schurmenka
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Battishill
Nunc Dimittis ..... Dr. Monk
Hymns ..... 528, 274 and 24
Vesper—Now, Father, We Commend ....
Organ—Postlude in G ..... Merkel

ST. JOHN'S.

Preachers: Morning, Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard; evening, Rev. Percival Jenns. The music follows:

Matins.

Organ—Prelude ..... Toure
Venite ..... Stainer
Psalms for the 15th Morning, Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Woodward
Jubilate ..... Goodson
Hymn 1
Litany ..... Barnby
Hymns ..... 197 and 250
Organ—Allegro ..... Tours

Evensong.

Organ—The Virgin's Prayer ..... Massenet
Psalms for the 15th Evening, Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Battishill
Nunc Dimittis ..... Felton
Anthem .....
Hymns ..... 257, 260 and 477
Vesper ..... Burnett
Organ—Postlude ..... Fgure

ST. MARK'S.

Preachers: Morning, Rev. C. Ensor Sharp; evensong, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Holy communion at 8 a. m.; morning service at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; evensong at 7 p. m.

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

Services at 11 and 7, with sermons by Rev. T. W. Gladstone, rector, taking as his subjects, "Safety, Certainty and Enjoyment," and "Limiting God," respectively. Holy communion will be administered at the close of the evening service. The music follows:

Morning.

Organ—Andante ..... H. A. Harding
Venite and Psalms—As Set ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—Second Set .....
Benedictus 2
Hymns .....
158, Tune 186 A. & M., 294 A. & M., 191 and 451.
Organ—Allegro ..... Mozart

Evening.

Organ—Largo ..... Handel
Psalms—As Set ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat—I. .....
Nunc Dimittis—VI. .....
Hymns ..... 321, Tune 320, 305 and 538
Doxology—X. .....

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will be the preacher in the morning. In the evening a special "Service of Song" will be given, when the pastor will speak on the different hymns which will be sung, and which are those by Philip Doddridge. Sunday school, 2.30. Bible class, 3. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Pastorale in F ..... Burgess
Psalm 97
Anthem—The King of Love ..... Simper
Soprano Solo, Miss Jessie Fairfull.
Hymns ..... 73, 76 and 159
Voluntary—Postlude ..... Dr. Vincent

Evening.

Voluntary—Fantasia on Hymn Tune St. Theodulph ..... Jackson.
Hymn 35
Anthem—Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem. ..... Clare
Tenor Solo, J. L. Gibson.
Hymn 202
Solo—The Lost Chord ..... Sullivan
Miss McKenny.
Offertory—In Paradisum ..... Dubois
Hymn 301
Solo—Glory to Thee ..... Gounod
D. B. Christopher.
Anthem—The Sun Shall Be No More .. .. Woodward
Hymn 618
Solo and Quartette—Oh, That Will Be Glory ..... Gabriel
Mrs. W. E. Staneland.
Voluntary—Grand Offertoire .. Dr. Vincent

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Christian Endeavor (junior) Society at 10 a. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m. Musical selections: Morning, Psalm 57, hymns 520, 186 and 267. Evening, hymns 105, 70, 194 and 211. The pastor will preach in the morning and the Rev. Mr. McIntyre in the evening.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The choir, augmented by singers from Winnipeg, etc., will render a choice selection of solos, duets and choruses. Classes, 10 a.m. Sunday school, 2.30 p. m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

Pastor, Rev. R. J. McIntyre. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Dr. Campbell, of First Presbyterian church, will preach in the evening. Sunday school and Bible class in the afternoon at 2.30. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

JAMES BAY METHODIST.

Rev. Mr. Sheridan will occupy the pulpit at 11 a. m. and W. Major in the evening at 7, when he will preach a sermon specially adapted to young men. A hearty invitation is extended to anyone to attend any of these services. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m.

HERALD STREET MISSION.

Open-air meeting at 8.30 p. m., to be followed by service inside. Address by Mr. Godfrey. Solo and good singing.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Services Sunday at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 o'clock.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, Centre No. 87, holds a public meeting every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at 28 Broad street, when short addresses are given and questions answered.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY.

Regular services are held every Sunday at the Christian Science reading room, 87 Pandora street, at 11 a. m. Subject to-morrow, "Probation After Death."

FREE LECTURES.

A. J. Watkinson will give one of his Bible lectures to-morrow evening in the A. O. U. W. building, room No. 1, up-stairs, commencing at 8 o'clock, entitled "The Rich Man and Lazarus." All are cordially invited.

PSYCHIC RESEARCH SOCIETY.

A meeting will be held in the K. of P. (lesser) hall on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Members of the society will provide food for thought. All are cordially invited to attend.

A LEGAL BANQUET.

Local Members of the Bar Will Entertain Sir Frederick Pollock To-Night.

On the arrival of Sir Frederick Pollock, who is expected on the Princess Victoria to-night, the eminent English jurist will be met by leading legal gentlemen of Victoria, and will be driven to the Oak Bay hotel, where a banquet will be given in his honor by the members of the local bar at 7.45 p.m.

As outlined previously in these columns, Sir Frederick Pollock, who is now making his third trip to Canada, is doing so on this occasion with the especial purpose of obtaining suggestions and opinions from the foremost men throughout the Dominion on the question of Imperial organization, the details of which important subject he has very much at heart.

SAILING OF MIOWERA.

The Ship Departed Last Night With Big Freight For Australian Ports.

R. M. S. Miowera sailed for Australia last night, a large number having embarked at the outer wharf for the voyage. The ship had 2,300 tons of general merchandise exported to Fiji, New Zealand and Australia. Nearly a thousand tons of this was machinery, on which a very heavy duty is now imposed by the Australian government. This has recently been almost doubled, but the heavy shipment of machinery continues. The Miowera had also a trial shipment of fruit grown in the state of Washington. This consignment consists of apples, pears and other small fruits, and is being sent to the Australian market by a Seattle firm of commission agents, which is endeavoring to open up a trade in Washington fruits in the Antipodes. The remainder of the Miowera's cargo consisted of potatoes, bicycles and buggies manufactured in Eastern Canada; paper for news print from the same source; salmon canned on the Skeena river, and a large amount of other miscellaneous freight. From Victoria the ship had about 15 tons of general freight.

CLARK'S HAM LOAF

has all the appetizing flavor of perfectly cured ham. Sliced thin it is a welcome addition to any meal.

A Miracle.

A want ad. will not always bring about a miracle; but it will usually secure for you a good servant—which is something near it.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

A remarkable strike of molybdenum is reported to have been made within a short distance of the head of Pitt lake.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of trade was held in the city hall on Wednesday evening. The discussion of the evening was over the making ready of the evidence to be submitted to the fisheries commission, which will meet here on the 14th and 15th of next month, with regard to the closing of the river to fishermen above the Westminster bridge, and the advisability of limiting the depth of the nets used.

REVELSTOKE.

Charles F. Lindmark, manager of the Revelstoke Lumber Company, Limited, has returned from a business trip East. During his trip Mr. Lindmark made arrangements for the rebuilding at once of the Big Eddy sawmill close by the former site of the mill, which was burned down during the early part of the summer. The new mill will be built in the latest style of mill architecture and the most improved machinery will be installed. The capacity of the new mill will be 65,000 feet per day. The work of construction will be completed this winter, and everything be put in readiness to make a start by April 1st next year.

VANCOUVER.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Vancouver city Y. M. C. A. Thursday, it was decided to hold the formal opening of the new building on Friday, October 20th, by which time the gymnasium apparatus will be installed and the furnishings completed.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Morrison in Chambers on Thursday granted the application for habeas corpus in the case of Chin Chee, the Chinaman who was ordered to be deported to China because he was afflicted with trachoma. It was pointed out that Chin Chee had for ten years been a resident of Red Deer, Alberta, and was simply returning from a trip to his native land, and could not therefore be treated as an immigrant in the ordinary sense. His Lordship held that the immigration laws could not apply to a Canadian citizen, and ordered the Chinaman's release. C. B. Macneill, K. C., who appeared for the Dominion government asked for a written judgment.

At the annual meeting of the Vancouver Liberal Association, S. L. Preuter, who has for some years acted as secretary, and who is about to retire, was presented with an address and a handsome silver service. The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. president, R. G. Macpherson, M. P.; president, Capt. J. Duff-Stuart; first vice-president, Capt. W. Hart-McHarg; second vice-president, R. P. McLennan; third vice-president, G. W. Grant; secretary, Ald. T. S. Baxter; financial secretary, left to the executive; treasurer, Robert Kelly. Ward committees were also appointed. After a speech by Mr. Macpherson the meeting closed with cheers for the King, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the member.

Tenders will be received for the purchase of the following buildings in the Naval Yard:
1. Chief Engineer's House.
2. Artificers' Cottages and Outbuildings, Mess Shed, Coopersage, D. W. and Deposit Store, Stable.

The purchaser will be required to remove the buildings from the Naval Yard, clear away all debris and leave the site clean and tidy.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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cine of the great Interstate Remedy Company. We send the original prescription entirely at our cost and not at yours, so you can get it filled most anywhere. There is no charge for this, not a dollar, not a cent, not a penny.

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LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 307.

This is to certify that "The Toronto General Trusts Corporation" is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

The amount of the capital of the Company is one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and H. Dallas Helmcken, K. C., whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 4th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and five.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Corporation has been established and licensed are:

To take, receive and hold all estates and property, real and personal, which may be granted, committed, transferred or conveyed to them with their consent upon any trust or trusts whatsoever (not contrary to law) at any time or times by any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, or by any Court of the Province of Ontario, and to administer, fulfil and discharge the duties of such trusts for such remuneration as may be agreed on; and they are also authorized to act generally as agents or attorneys for the transaction of business, the management of estates, the collection of rent, interests, dividends, mortgages, bonds, bills, notes and securities for money; and also to act as agent for the purpose of issuing or countersigning the certificates of stock, bonds or other obligation of any corporation, association, municipality, and to receive and manage any sinking fund therefor, on such terms as may be agreed upon. The said Company are also authorized to accept and execute the offices of executor, administrator, trustee, receiver, assignee (other than under any Act relating to insolvency), guardian of any minor, or of committee of any lunatic. To grant and sell terminable and life annuities. To invest the proceeds of the sale of annuities and all moneys of the Company other than their capital reserve or accumulated profits, and all moneys entrusted to them for investment upon the security of or in the purchase of annuities, mortgages upon freehold lands in the Province of Ontario, and debentures of municipalities in Ontario, and all securities in which trustees are by law authorized to invest trust moneys, and to guarantee any investments made by them as agents or otherwise, provided that nothing herein shall be held either to restrict or to extend the powers of the Company as trustees or agents under the terms of any trust or agents that may be conferred upon them. To sell, pledge or mortgage any mortgage or other security or any real or personal property held by the Company and to execute all requisite conveyances in respect thereof. To act as a safe deposit company, and to receive and store for safe keeping all kinds of securities and personal property, and to rent spaces or compartments for the storage of securities and personal property, and to enter into all legal contracts for regulating the terms and conditions upon which said business shall be carried on. To accept the duty of and act generally in the winding up of estates, partnerships, companies and corporations, and for all such services and duties to charge, collect and receive all proper remuneration, legal, usual and customary costs, charges and expenses.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, at its next sitting, for a transfer of the license held by me to sell by retail wines and liquors upon the premises known as the Telegraph Hotel, now named Royal Arms Hotel, situate at the corner of Herald and Store streets, in the City of Victoria, B. C., to James Dupen, of the City of Victoria.

J. J. FITZGERALD.

Dated this 27th day of Sept., 1905.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ANSON MELVILLE CARPENTER, DECEASED.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act," to all creditors of the estate of the above named Anson Melville Carpenter, to send or deliver to the undersigned, William H. Gibson, on or before the 3rd day of November, 1905, full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased, having regard only to such claims of which he shall have notice, and will not be liable for such assets to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not have received notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., 3rd October, 1905.

WM. H. GIBSON,
P. O. Box 246, Victoria, B. C., Executor of Above Named Estate.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to Lot 138, Block X., Hillside Extension of the Work Estate (Map 132), Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention, at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above land issued to Ole Christian Mathisen on the 21st day of April, 1892, and numbered 13841a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, B. C., 18th September, 1905.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application the land to be taken is situated, or if the to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES: A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of $7.50 per annum for an individual, and from $50 to $100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500x1,500 feet. The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 an acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ per cent. on the sales.

PLACER mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental, $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

TIME TABLE NO. 55.

Northbound. Leave.	Daily. A.M.	Southbound. Arrive. P.M.	Northbound. Leave.	Sat., Sun. & Wed. P.M.	Southbound. Arrive. P.M.
Victoria	9.00	12.06	Victoria	4.00	7.55
		A.M.			
Shawnigan Lake	10.20	10.46	Shawnigan Lake	5.17	6.46
Duncans	11.00	10.02	Duncans	5.55	5.55
Chemainus	11.32	9.30	Chemainus	6.25	5.25
Ladysmith	11.52	9.10	Ladysmith	6.45	5.00
Nanaimo	12.35	8.20	Nanaimo	7.37	4.15
Ar. Wellington	12.53	Lv. 8.00	Ar. Wellington	7.52	Lv. 4.00

Excursion rates in effect between all points good going Saturdays and Sundays, returning not later than Monday.

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Imperial Limited leaves Vancouver 5.15 p. m.

Through Tourist Cars for Toronto, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

For Montreal, Sunday, Monday and Thursday. For Boston, Thursdays.

B. C. Coast Service

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For Northern British Columbia Ports, Tees every 1st and 15th.

West Coast, Queen City, Oct. 20th.

For Westminster, R. P. Rithet, every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 a. m.

S. S. Princess Victoria

Leaves Victoria for Vancouver daily, except Thursday, at 7.30 a. m.

Leaves Victoria for Seattle daily, except Wednesday, at 6.45 p. m.

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LEAVE VICTORIA, 7.30 P.M.

City of Puebla, Oct. 15, 30.
Umatilla, Oct. 20.
Queen, Oct. 25.

Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter. EXCURSIONS around the Sound every five days.

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LEAVE VICTORIA, 4 A. M.
S. S. Cottage City, Oct. 12, 22.

LEAVE SEATTLE, 9 P. M.
S. S. Cottage City, Humboldt and City of Seattle, Oct. 13, 17, 21, 23, 27.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder.

Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

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S. S. SONOMA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, Oct. 12.
S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Oct. 17.
S. S. VENTURA for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, Nov. 2.

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GENERAL FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT,
Vancouver, B. C.

FOR LOVE OF A LADY.

BY ALICE MAUD MEADOWS.

Author of "One Life Between," "When the Heart is Young," "The Eye of Fate," "Days of Doubt," "The Threads of Life," Etc.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The tale opens with the meeting in Hyde Park of Jasper Warne and his wife Carline, whom he had deserted. Warne promises to meet the woman again, and bring what money he can spare. The scene then changes to the bachelor chambers of Philip Gilchrist, Jasper's cousin, and the reader learns that Philip had once been in love with a girl named Carline, but that she and deceived him, and that he is now passionately attached to Leslie Bell, a charming young orphan, who has just, by a decision of the courts, become mistress of a great fortune. The deferred meeting between Jasper Warne and his wife takes place, and the woman is not so easily bought off as Jasper imagined she would be. To avoid a quarrel in the street he takes her to a house in which both Philip and himself have chambers. Finding that he had accidentally taken Philip's key, he brings his wife to his cousin's rooms instead of his own. About this time a money-lender's assistant, coming to see Jasper in press for payment of a loan, enters Jasper's rooms, and finds them empty. While there he hears footsteps in the passage, and his sweetheart, Rachel, who had accompanied him, and whom he had left in a cab outside, sees a man leave the house with a face "white as chalk." At a ball which is held the same evening at the house of Mrs. Strangeways, with whom Leslie Bell lives, both Philip and Jasper proposes to the helpless, and the former is accepted. Philip reaches his chambers at four in the morning, and goes straight to his bedroom. Awakening an hour later with a start, and being unable to sleep, he enters the sitting room to get a book, and there sees the dead body of Carline. Later on the police, who are summoned, learning that Philip knew the woman, and finding a portrait of her in the room, suspect Philip of the deed. Leslie, however, to whom Philip has confided his early love episode, has unshaken faith in her lover, and refuses his offer to release her from her engagement.

CHAPTER XVI.

Folk are fond of saying that an innocent man knows no fear, which is not, perhaps, quite true. Philip Gilchrist certainly went in fear, though a subdued kind of fear, as he walked from his chambers to Piccadilly, then jumped into a hansom—in fear of being arrested.

He was innocent, of course, but the evidence against him was strong. A woman whom he had loved, a woman whose clothes showed she had sunk to something like poverty, had been murdered in his rooms on the night on which he had become engaged to a great heiress.

He had sworn that he had neither seen her nor heard from her for three years, and yet a photograph of her, taken but little over a year ago, had been found in his rooms; she could scarcely hope to persuade the world at large that the photograph had never been given to him, that it had been put there in place of an old one, probably by someone who wished to throw suspicion upon him. Who that someone could be he had not the remotest idea.

The inference drawn by the general public would, of course, be that he had tired of one woman—a woman who, if the loafer in Hyde Park was to be believed, was perhaps his wife—that either for love or money, he wished to marry another, and so, in a very clumsy way, he had got rid of her.

The whole affair was most deplorable and depressing; he had loved the dead woman, though he did not love her now. He could not forget that she had been cruelly, treacherously murdered in his rooms. How she got into them he could not tell; but she had, no doubt, come to see him, to ask, perhaps, for some assistance for the sake of old times.

And she had been followed and murdered—followed by someone who had noticed the photograph on the mantelpiece, and changed it for another.

Philip had interrogated the caretakers, but they could tell no more than they had told in court; certainly neither of them had let the woman into his rooms, nor knew anything about her.

Mrs. Strangeways received Philip coldly; Leslie's greeting was warmer than it usually was when they met in company. She held up her face to be kissed, coloring slightly; then she turned round, laughing a little, but a close observer could see she had been anxious.

"You are wrong," she said. "Philip, Mrs. Strangeways thought you would not be here to-night. The evidence in court seemed to her so terribly against you that she believed you would have been arrested on suspicion."

Philip also looked at Mrs. Strangeways a trifle inquisingly.

"Yes, I did," she said, half defiantly; "and though you have not been, you will be. It must come to that, you can see that yourself. Of course, I don't wish to make myself disagreeable—no woman ever really wishes to do that, though many, of course, succeed—but I am still of the opinion that you should release Leslie from her engagement. However, it is no good talking about that now. She'll be dragged into the horrors of a murder trial. She'll probably see her name placarded about the streets; but it won't be my fault."

She emphasised the word "my." Philip winced a little.

"Nor mine," he answered. "You are a little unjust to me, but you must admit that this thing has come upon me through no fault of mine."

"I don't know that," Mrs. Strangeways snapped. "If you aspired to be Leslie's husband, you ought never to have made love to the other woman. If you hadn't done that, this couldn't have happened."

The young people looked at one another for an instant, then laughed heartily.

"Oh, don't be absurd!" Leslie said. "When Philip made love to her, he didn't even know me; if he had"—she looked half saucily, half fondly at her lover—"it would have been different, of course. Ah, dinner at last! No one else is coming, Philip—you don't mind?"

"I am very glad," he answered, "I want a long talk with you."

They strolled into the dining-room informally, and during dinner talked of things in general, making conversation for the sake of saying something; it is awkward if long silences fall upon a party. Naturally they avoided the subject of the murder and coroner's inquiry before the servants, who, of course, knew all about it and looked at Philip with a good deal of interest. They did not think him a murderer. He did not look like one, and in the mind of the general public that goes a long way; but things had certainly happened awkwardly for him.

Dinner over, they returned to the drawing-room, and very soon—she could scarcely do less—with some slight excuse, Mrs. Strangeways left the lovers together. She disapproved of the engagement under existing circumstances, but Leslie was her own mistress, no one had a right to interfere with her; no one could do so without offending her, and Mrs. Strangeways had no wish to do that.

Philip waited until the door had closed, until the sound of Mrs. Strangeways' footsteps had died away, then he came quickly to Leslie's side, took her in his arms, and kissed her again and again.

"Oh, Philip!" she said.

"I must," he answered. "I am hungry for your lips, my sweetest. Heaven only knows whether this time to-morrow I shall be free, able to hold you so, to kiss you so. Leslie, I went in fear and trembling as I came here to-night lest they should arrest me! I must, I shall, go in fear and trembling until they do, for it is certain—perfectly certain—that they will."

She crept a little closer to him, her cheek resting against his.

"Yes," she answered, "I know that things point to that. Still, I don't see why it should alarm us, do you? Sit down, Philip, I want to ask you a hundred questions."

He sat down, and drew her to his knee.

"A hundred questions? How like a woman!" he said. "Very well, dearest, to the very best of my ability, I will answer them; and now, number one."

"Number one is, what was the photo you had like? I mean, how was the—how was Carline dressed in the photograph—your photograph?"

"In evening dress," he answered. "She was standing by a chair. Her cloak and fan were thrown upon it. The cloak had a clasp that come out very visibly in the portrait, a clasp made of two owls' heads. The eyes came out astonishingly in the photograph; they were made of small, uncut rubies. I suppose the light caught them, almost vivified them."

"You gave her the clasp, perhaps?" Leslie asked, and the question was a pain to her.

"Yes," he answered. "Oh, Leslie, do you mind? It was a long time ago, and it was different, so very different from this!"

"I understand," she said. "Don't think I am jealous. I am not. Only foolish women are, because when there is cause for jealousy, there is no reason in it. If love is gone, or going, jealousy won't keep it alive, and you are always such a one to give presents, Philip."

"Always? You have not know me always."

"Have I not? I seem to have. That is as it should be, is it not? We ought to be able to say to ourselves—we wives that are to be—'This man has been mine from the beginning,' and who knows, it may be true? You may have been my dearest, and I yours in another state. And the—the photograph—the one produced in court, though that does not matter—what was that like?"

"I hardly looked at it," he answered, "but in it Carline was wearing a hat. When I knew her she always wanted to be photographed in a hat, she thought she looked better; she didn't, but she believed she did, and that was, or would have been with some men, the end of the matter. I wouldn't have it so. A hat dates a photograph, too horribly."

"And when did you notice the photograph—your photograph?"

"On the evening preceding the night of the murder. Jasper and two other men—Charlie Blake and Weston Muir—were in my rooms. Jasper looked at the frame containing the photograph. I had put another over Carline's, and it dropped out. Jasper asked me if it was someone who was in disgrace since I had covered her picture over."

"Did he seem surprised to see it?"

"No; oh, no. Jasper is not the sort of man to be surprised at anything and he did not know Carline."

"Did you explain anything?"

"In a way yes. I felt I owed it to you, dearest."

She let her hand creep into his, and it lay there soft and cool.

"And now about the keys?" she asked. "Your latch key—have you more than one?"

"Yes, two; one I always kept in the pocket of my dress clothes; the other I used in the daytime. I just put it anywhere when I came in, on the table, mantelpiece, sometimes in my pocket—it didn't matter. I wasn't obliged to keep it about me. It didn't matter if I did happen to go out without it. The caretaker had a master key to all the rooms. I could borrow that. At night, it was different, of course."

"You mean, if you had not your key, you would have to rouse someone?"

"Yes."

"And it was your night key with which you let yourself in on the night of the murder, after you left me and went home?"

"Yes."

"And not your day key?"

"It was my day key that we found on the door mat."

"After you had found the dead woman?"

"Yes."

"And you let yourself in with it, then?"

"Yes."

"Do you think you dropped it there?"

"No, I'm sure I didn't; that would have been impossible. I never touched it. I remember quite distinctly flinging it on the table early in the afternoon of the day you won your case. I remember quite distinctly, because it slid across the table and almost dropped off the other side. I thought it was going to fall, but it did not. It stopped just on the edge. I was going round the table to put it somewhere else when Blake knocked, and I forgot all about it. It seems a trivial thing to have remembered at all, but little things do sometimes cling to us like this."

"And when these men came you left the key there?"

"Yes."

"And afterwards Jasper came?"

"Yes."

"I suppose any of these men might have had the habit of flinging their latch keys about just as you did?"

"Yes." He turned his lips and kissed her cheek. "What are you thinking of, dearest?"

"Many things. Any of these men, in mistake, might have picked up your key?"

"Yes."

"And perhaps dropped it again?"

"Yes; but——"

She laughed a little and stopped him, her hand upon his mouth.

"You see, dearest, I want to get that key, innocently or guiltily, outside your door. Then who knows who may have got hold of it? It has your address and the number of your rooms on it?"

"Yes."

"But, for all that," she went on, "I don't think it was picked up by a stranger. Whoever used it knew you knew Carline. Else how did he—it was a man, of course—happen to have the later photograph of her with him? The whole thing was a plot to incriminate you. It may not have been a deep plot it may have sprung into life in a moment; it was a plot, for all that. In my opinion, the thing lies in a nutshell. One of the three men who visited you on the afternoon of the night of the murder was the husband of Carline. The scene that rough man described had taken place. He came on to your chambers after parting with the woman, having promised to meet her again. He knew, or found out, that you would be absent from your rooms that evening; he saw your key on the table and possessed himself of it; he knew when you were safely away, brought the woman there, and murdered her!"

Philip looked almost bewildered.

"But all these men are above suspicion," he said.

"Are they?" she answered. "I suppect one of them. Shall I tell you which?"

"Yes," he answered.

"I suspect Jasper!" she said.

(To be continued.

AN AMERICAN DISEASE.

Some doctors go so far as to say that indigestion is the national disease of America. There is but one national remedy for indigestion and that remedy is Dr. Hamilton's Pills which accelerate the action of the gastric glands and give tone to the digestive organs. They strengthen the kidneys and liver, cleanse and purify the blood and thus add general tone to every organ of the body. Flesh and strength are fast restored and the patient can eat and digest any food he pleases. Test Dr. Hamilton's Pills yourself—25c. per box or five boxes for $1.00 at all dealers.

RESCUED FROM THE DEADLY CLUTCHES

ONE MORE CURE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. Theodore Young, of Smith's Falls Was Beyond the Doctor's Aid—Now He's Well and Strong.

Smith's Falls, Ont., Oct. 13.—(Special)—Mr. Theodore Young, a well-known citizen of this place, is one of the many Canadians who have been rescued from the clutches of the much dreaded Bright's Disease, by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For two years," says Mr. Young, in relating his experience, "I was afflicted with Bright's Disease. The doctors told me I could get no relief. My urine was very dark and I lost considerable blood, making me so weak I could scarcely stand. I also used many medicines without getting relief.

"Hearing of wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills led me to try them, and after using the box I found great relief, after using the first box I found great relief. After using four boxes I was able to go to work, which I had been unable to do for some time. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all who are afflicted as I was."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Bright's Disease, the most advanced stage of Kidney Disease. How much more easily will they cure the earlier stages of Kidney Disease.

A SURPRISE.

"Nibbler, Nibbler, do come with me," said Squeaky to his friend one day. "I have discovered a tiny hole into the parlar, and I have been gnawing at it till it is big enough for us to creep through, and you know we are sure to find something good there."

"I'm not so sure about that," replied Nibbler, "but we can go and see, anyhow."

So the two mice set off, and were soon inside the parlor; but to their great disappointment they could find nothing to eat.

"Well, I think we might just as well have stayed at home," said Nibbler, "there is not even a crumb about."

"Don't be so impatient," said Squeaky. "I'm going to climb up on to the table, and see if there is anything there. Oh, Nibbler, come up here quickly and look at this little box. I'm sure there must be something good inside."

"It's full of emptiness, I dareay," grumbled Nibbler, who seemed rather cross.

"Stuff and nonsense!" replied Squeaky. "Don't you know that the nicest things are always shut up tight, and are the hardest to get at? Why, I often hear cook say when she is putting the cheese and tarts into the larder, 'Now I must cover them up well, so that those nasty mice can't get at them.' Depend upon it, there is something just delicious inside that funny little box, and I for one am going to get it open somehow and see what it is."

"Oh, we may as well open it now we're here, certainly," agreed Nibbler, "though I don't think I quite like the smell of it, do you?"

"Not particularly," said Squeaky, "but it may taste better than it smells, you know, so let us set to work. We'd better both begin at this end, and we shall soon have it open."

Nibble, nibble, nibble—gnaw, gnaw, gnaw, went the two little mice, when all at once, Splutter! fizz! bang! went something inside the box, and Squeaky and Nibbler started back in pain and terror.

Alas! their whiskers were burned off, their noses were blistered, their paws were scorched, and altogether they looked two very sad and solemn little mice as they crept back through the hole and home again, for the box which they had been trying to open, and which they had felt so sure contained something good, was a box of lucifer matches! I think that in future both Squeaky and Nibbler will leave matchboxes severely alone.

—Jennie T. Bowman.

Blood Poison

Brings Boils, Salt Rheum, Eczema and Scrofula,

WEAVER'S SYRUP

Cures them permanently.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

MILITARY NEWS AND GOSSIP

A few of the more important rules governing the Fifth Regiment Thanksgiving Day shoot are given here for the benefit of competitors: Entry fees will be twenty-five cents for the whole or part of the series. Entries will close on Monday, 23rd inst., at 10 p. m. Fifty cents will be charged for post entries. Anyone challenging a shot will first have to deposit the sum of twenty-five cents with the range officer. D. R. A. rules will govern in all cases not specially provided for.

The secretary will be in attendance at the drill hall on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 23rd for the purpose of receiving entries, hours from 8 to 10 p.m.

The committee propose to operate twelve targets and they also intend keeping the different squads up to time so that those who have to shoot last will not be handicapped for want of light. The number of rounds to be fired is double that of former years, and, under these circumstances, competitors will easily understand how important it is that everyone should assist, more especially as regards time.

It is expected that the squadding will be finished in time to issue firing tickets on Wednesday night at the drill hall. Competitors, therefore, may govern themselves accordingly. Shooting will commence sharp at eight o'clock. Anyone squadded for that or any other time and is not present will be disqualified from shooting at the discretion of the committee.

In the collection of prizes the committee are meeting with their usual success, and by the time that the different lists are completed there will be a large and varied lot to distribute amongst the dinerent classes of shots.

Those in charge of lists are requested to have all completed by Wednesday, 18th inst., on which night a committee meeting will be held in the drill hall at 8 o'clock.

Any member of the regiment wishing to undertake the duties of marker will receive all information as to pay, etc., on applying to the secretary or to Sergt. R. O. Clarke, drill hall.

* * *

On Thursday evening a meeting of the officers' mess was held, when a number of militia matters came up for consideration. It was suggested that a church parade should be arranged for Sunday, the 22nd inst. This is the day following Trafalgar Day, and the idea is to make the assembling of the Fifth Regiment an indirect tribute to the memory of the naval hero. Nothing definite, however, has yet been decided. If the proposal meets with general favor an order calling the parade will be issued in ample time to give all members an opportunity to prepare to be present. A number of other questions of minor importance, principally in reference to the winter's work, were considered.

* * *

A well attended meeting of the High school cadet corps was held this morning at the drill hall, when non-commissioned officers were elected for the ensuing winter. Arrangements for gallery shooting were also dealt with. From present indications the organization will flourish during the next few months. The membership is steadily increasing, and under the efficient direction of Master Gunner Mulcahy, who has been reappointed instructor, the corps should soon attain a high standard in drill and general knowledge of military detail.

* * *

A London correspondent of the Times writes: "It is expected that the new scheme of Royal Garrison Artillery reorganization will come into operation next month. Little is yet known of its details, but it is understood that the primary object of economy with efficiency will be attained. Indeed, the present system was most expensive and complicated. The Royal Garrison Regiment has all but disappeared. It, too, was a most expensive corps, but it served its turn and the Empire well. The rank and file were the finest lot ever seen in a British garrison."

* * *

"The King was delighted at the success of the Edinburgh review. His Majesty has always been a great admirer and strong supporter of the volunteers, recognizing as he has done the splendid feeling of patriotism which animates all ranks of the citizen army. It was therefore particularly gratifying to him to find that there was such a fine response to his 'call to arms,' notwithstanding that the army council has done everything in its power lately to crush the martial feelings of the always loyal and high-minded Scots. The King was highly pleased with the arrangements made by Sir Charles Tucker and the staff of the Scottish command, to whose zeal it is due that the force was got together in such numbers. It is in contemplation to make a small distribution of the Royal Victorian Order, as a mark of His Majesty's sense of the labors of those upon whom the duty of organization fell. Sir Charles Tucker and his staff officers are deserving of the greatest praise, for they worked night and day for weeks to insure the success of the display, and their anxieties were not lessened by the miserable policy pursued by some in high authority."—London World.

* * *

"It was stated two months ago that the Duke of Connaught had it in contemplation, if matters could be arranged, to proceed to South Africa on a tour of inspection, as Inspector-General of the forces. All details have now been completed, and His Royal Highness will leave England shortly, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia. The Duke will be four months absent from England, and during his stay in South Africa will make a call at every station and post, in addition to seeing all possible manoeuvring areas. It is proposed that on his return to England he shall furnish a special report, which will assist the government in arriving at a decision with regard to many important questions which are likely to arise in connection with future schemes of army organization and reform."

* * *

A London exchange says: "Lord Roberts has abandoned his idea of going to America this year. The truth is, he cannot spare the time. He will be relieved from his duties on the defence committee early next year, and will then devote himself, with the energy which is characteristic of him, to the work of arousing the nation to an appreciation of its duty in regard to home defence, and our unpreparedness for war."

* * *

"The purchase of the large commercial docks at Singapore by the British government will mark the beginning of a new era in the history of the British navy. Strategically speaking, Singapore is the Gibraltar of the Eastern Pacific. The establishment of a naval base there, which has been long talked of, will soon be an accomplished fact, and this country will then be in a position to fulfil her part in an agreement with the greatest Eastern power of to-day. There is, however, an even greater aim evidenced in the maritime policy of our government. The withdrawal of guardships from several colonial stations has given rise to very great complaint, proceeding from a misunderstanding, the removal of which the secret policy of the Admiralty was bound to postpone.

"We have high naval authority for saying that these withdrawals need be regarded as no more than an affair of temporary expediency. The proposed concentration of forces in the East must for a time mean economy elsewhere. The purchase of Singapore docks for an imperial purpose is but one step in the reorganization and redistribution of our naval forces.

"Diplomatically speaking, the establishment of a British naval base at Singapore renders the amelioration of the positions of Germany and Russia in Eastern politics very difficult of accomplishment, more especially tending to increase the difficulty of finding any adequate counterpart to the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It is hoped and believed, however, in well informed circles that a further and more formal understanding between England and France may be not so far distant; the view being that neither natural sentiment nor the dictates of expediency point towards a favorable reception in France of Germany's advances which—malgre the Moroccan affaire—she is known to have made, whilst it is equally obvious that a three-sided entente between France, England and Japan would probably be fully sufficient to secure the peace of the world."—Pall Mall Gazette.

* * *

This year's school of instruction in connection with the Fifth Regiment opened on Wednesday evening at the drill hall. Owing to the short notice given there was a comparatively small attendance. Meetings, however, will be held on the same night each week, and it is expected that a large number will present themselves at the next session. It should be explained in order that members of the corps may thoroughly understand the conditions that it has been found necessary, for the purpose of preventing too many attending, to make it imperative for those wishing to take up the studies to first obtain the permission of the C. O. or some member of the officers' mess. Therefore, all desiring to take advantage of the opportunity offered should apply without delay.

The programme, which has just been issued and is posted at the hall, follows:

Oct. 16th—Duties of N. C. O.'s on an infantry parade, in camp, in charge of a guard, in charge of a section, responsibility for equipment, etc., of his section and section books. From 9.15 to 10. Lieut. Duncan.

Oct. 18th—Artillery definitions. From 9.15 to 10 p. m. Major McConnan.

Oct. 23rd—The rifle. From 9.15 to 10 p. m. Regt. Sergt.-Major McDougall.

Oct. 25th—Fire discipline for troops armed with rifle. From 9.15 to 10 p. m. Capt. Roberts.

Nov. 1st, 6th, 8th and 13th—13 pdr. gun, carriage, limber, ammunition and stores. Field artillery fire discipline, i.e., the general working of a battery or section in action, particularly relating to the duties of the section commanders and principal gun numbers. At 8 p. m. Capt. Currie, Capt. Angus, Lieut. Booth.

Nov. 1st, 6th, 8th and 13th—6-in. B. L. gun, carriage, ammunition and stores. Major Hibben. Garrison fire discipline, i.e., the general working of a gun group in action, D. R. F. and dials. At 99 o'clock. Capt. Winsby, Capt. Wilson.

Programme of Drills.

Oct. 11th, 16th and 18th—Infantry drill. From 8 to 9.15 o'clock each evening.

Oct. 23rd, 25th and 30th—Musketry. From 8 to 9.15 o'clock each evening.

Nov. 1st, 6th, 8th, 13th and 15th—6-in. B. L. and D. R. F. From 8 to 9 o'clock each evening.

Nov. 1st, 6th, 8th, 13th and 15th—13 pdr. From 9 to 10 o'clock each evening.

Nov. 20th and 22nd—Maxim. From 8 to 9 o'clock.

Nov. 27th and 29th—Examination in drill.

Dec. 4th—Written examination.

It will be understood that men from No. 1 company will not be expected to attend the instruction or lectures on the 6-inch B. L. or D. R. F.; similarly men from Nos. 2 and 3 companies will not be expected to attend instruction or lectures on 13 pdr.

RIDDLES.

When is a waiter like a walking stick?—When he is tipped with silver.

Why is an errand boy like eau de Cologne?—Because he is sent (scent).

What is the difference between the sign of a shaving shop and Paderewski's hairdresser?—One is a barber's pole, while the other is a Pole's barber.

When is a poor man content with a little?—When he is content with his lot.

Why is a coal merchant not a man?—Because he is a coal seller (cellar).

Why is a high-class perfumer silly?—Because he has no common scents (sense).

STARVING IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY

Mrs. M. Sears Could Not Eat and Fell Off in Weight Fifty Pounds—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Made Her Strong and Healthy.

"I must say I never had such relief in my life as I obtained from the use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

So says Mrs. M. Sears, one of the best known residents of Lochaber, N. S. And surely Mrs. Sears was in need of relief. Hers was a case of Dyspepsia of the worst kind.

"Yes, I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia," she continues. "I experienced great pain in the pit of my stomach. I lost about fifty pounds in weight caused by my inability to eat. I was almost starved.

"I tried all kinds of pills and medicines and also used a stomach pump several times, but all to no account till I started to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. The first box of them gave me so much relief that I got four more. Now I am free of pain and am gaining in weight, health and strength."

Mrs. Sears' Dyspepsia is probably worse than yours. But yours may get just as bad if you do not cure it with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

—THE—

Evening Times

NEWS FEATURES

The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes

Some of the best detective stories ever written; each is complete in itself. Owing to their great popularity the Times has arranged for the exclusive right of publication. Thousands of people regard Holmes as a personal friend and would not miss a single one of his adventures. These will appear every Saturday.

The Career of a Scotch Boy Who Became Hon. John Tod

This M.S. from the pen of Gilbert Malcolm Sproat has been obtained by the Times. It is a most interesting sketch of the career of Tod from the time he ran away from his Scotch home until he rose to the highest post in the gift of the Hudson's Bay Company. Tod was the contemporary of Douglas and McLoughlin, and was one of the most remarkable figures in the history of the great company. The sketch recalls many unwritten incidents in the life of Tod, and was written from copious notes taken after long conversation with him. This will appear every Saturday beginning September 30th. It is written in Mr. Sproat's most entertaining style.

WOMEN'S PAGE

This will appear at regular intervals. It will be found to be a most entertaining symposium of beauty hints, recipes, hygienic suggestions, etc.

Children's Page of Comics

The funny pictures are a source of perennial delight to the children, the first page to which they turn, and the cause of much innocent amusement to every member of the household.

The Den--A Causerie by an Unattached Philosopher

This delightful pot pourri of comment and verse has been a leading literary feature of the Times for some months, and has been so warmly appreciated that it will be continued.

For Sunday Reading

W. T. Ellis' comment on the Sunday School lesson, Young People's Society topic, and Seven Sentence sermons. It is a great assistance to Sunday School workers, and for teachers of advanced and intermediate classes forms the most valuable lesson help obtainable. Mr. Ellis has a continental reputation as the most brilliant writer on such topics on the continent.

Special Page of Cables from European Capitals

This is an illustrated page of news dealing with matters which are not dealt with in the A. P. dispatches.

Our London Letter

A regular contribution from a lady correspondent in the world's metropolis, with a chatty talk on politics, fashions, the play, etc.

OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL.—All the political news of the capital by wire and post.

BY BOOK POST.—A literary review of current publications with comment thereon.

There will also appear the full A. P. dispatches, all the local news, naval and military, sporting and political intelligence, etc.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE WINTER MONTHS

Exclusive News by Special Cable From the Capitals of the Old World

RELICS OF A DYNASTY ARE SOLD BY QUEEN

Are Souvenirs of the Terrible Tragedy in the Palace of Belgrade.

(Special Cable).

Vienna, Oct. 7.—There are now displayed in a Vienna salesroom the personal effects of two Kings and a Queen. In reality they are the pitiful relics of a dynasty.

The goods are those of King Milan, King Alexander, and Queen Draga, of Servia, and are the salvage of that dreadful night when the Obrenovitch dynasty was overwhelmed by a wave of blood at Belgrade. Queen Nathalie, widow of one King, mother of the other, and sole heiress of both, is selling the effects for the benefit of charitable foundations in Servia.

Absurdly low reserve prices have been put on some of the articles. Two vases, given by the Kaiser, with portraits of himself and Empress, are marked at $40. There is a picture of the Madonna and Child, framed in filigree. The frame is described as damaged by fire. It came from Queen Draga's bedroom, and the marks of fire were made by the bombs used by the assassins to blow the door open.

PLOT AGAINST RULERS HATCHED IN BALKANS

Assassination of King of Servia and Ferdinand of Bulgaria on Programme.

(Special Cable.)

Berlin, October 7.—Die Post, a conservative and responsible organ, gives currency to a sensational report concerning plots and schemes in the Balkans.

There is, says Die Post, a widespread conspiracy, with various dangerous and revolutionary objects.

The first is the assassination of King Peter of Servia and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

The second is a proclamation of a republic in both countries.

The third is the organization of a rebellion in European Turkey and the liberation of the provinces known as Macedonia from Turkish rule.

The fourth is the most ambitious of all. After expelling the Turks from Macedonia, the conspirators declare they will carry the war on to Constantinople or take such measures as will compel the European Powers to intervene and guarantee the independence of Macedonia.

Servians, Bulgarians and Armenians are involved in the conspiracy, and some of the ringleaders have been arrested.

POLICE UNEARTH GANG OF ASSASSINS

Has Agents Throughout France, Belgium, Holland and Even Great Britain.

(Special Cable.)

Antwerp, October 7.—The police believe they have got on the track of one of the most daring and dangerous gangs of criminals in Europe.

The discovery dates from the wrongly delivered letter reported a few days ago. A merchant of Antwerp inserted a business advertisement in one of the local papers, asking that replies should be addressed to a number at the newspaper office. By mistake the newspaper clerk gave him a letter addressed to a number very similar to his own.

To his amazement the merchant found that the letter concerned a murder committed in Paris. The writer complained that, although the murder had been duly performed, the proceeds were not at all such as he had been led to expect. He added instructions as to further robberies with violence designed for the near future.

The merchant gave the letter to the police, and they, working quietly, arrested at the same moment the man who wrote the letter and the man to whom it was addressed—one in Paris the other in Antwerp.

Further investigation have shown that the men were members of a formidable gang of professional thieves, who never hesitated to murder their victims when such a course seemed desirable.

This gang of assassins has agents throughout France, Belgium and Holland, and, it is believed, also in Great Britain. Full particulars have been sent to the British police, and the police forces of the four countries concerned are working together on the case.

BROTHERS'S STRANGE ROMANC

Paris, October 7.—Jean and Auguste Miles, two Paris market porters, after a desperate fight yesterday with knives discovered that they were brothers who had lost sight of each other for more than twenty-five years. They flung away their knives, and fell upon each other's necks, weeping.

Leading Participants in Worcester Musical Festival.

SAILOR RIDES SHARK IN STEAMER'S WAKE

Man's Head, Men's Hats and Two Fowls Found in the Animal's Stomach.

(Special Cable).

London, Oct. 7.

An exciting experience with a shark is the main topic of conversation with the passengers on the steamer Syria, which arrived yesterday in London from Calcutta.

Near Port Said an old shark, accompanied by four or five others of tender years, was noticed hovering round the boat in a mood of genial anticipation.

The hard-hearted ship's crew responded to this flattering attention by throwing out a shark-hook attached to a chain and rope, which the well-fed man-eater played with for hours. The leg of pork on the hook slipped off, and one of the prongs was fixed in the shark's jaw.

A courageous tar put out in a boat straddled the shark and roped the new-found prey, first by the "shoulders," and then by the tail.

Still showing signs of life the huge monster was hoisted on deck by means of the ship's crane, when the danger-out tail was cut off.

On the shark being cut up there were found in the stomach a man's head, three men's hats and two fowls.

It had been the intention of some present to make use of the shark's jaws and teeth, but on the discovery of recently-devoured human remains, the dissected body was at once consigned to the deep.

LABOUCHERE TELLS HOW TO THRASH WIFE

Well-Known English Editor Gives Timely Advice to Irate Husband.

(Special Cable).

London, Oct. 7.

"So many social and domestic problems come up for discussion in the newspapers at this season of the year that it is a matter for some surprise that the important question 'How to Thrash Your Wife' has not received in the press the attention it deserves."

Such is the opening of a surprising article which Mr. Labouchere publishes in this week's Truth.

"It is a question in which there is room for great diversity of opinion and practice," continues the outspoken member for Northampton.

"Nothing is more certain to affect the tone of home life prejudicially than errors of judgment in administering correction to the wife and mother. It is so easy to beat your wife too much, or too little, or to do it in the wrong day."

Then, after commenting upon the statement made by a Leith Magistrate, who, in an assault case, said: "If a woman requires to be chastised the husband should take a strap to her and not use his hand," Mr. Labouchere says that the use of the poker is apt to lead to serious consequences.

On the other hand, while a strap "stings abnormally," it is "never likely to lead to trouble with a Coroner's jury."

"The truth is, that the chastisement of a wife, who stands in need of correction—as the best of them do at times—is a delicate business, and should never be undertaken without care and deliberation.

"If it is bungled o overdone, and the police are called in, the moral effect is lost.

"Magistrates, to do them justice, are nearly always kindly and sympathetic to husbands who do their work with a reasonable amount of tact and discretion. They are not too particular about a black eye or two, a little blood, or an occasional broken rib."

POVERTY FOR FISHERMEN.

Cod Fishing Season Off Iceland Almost Total Failure.

(Special Cable.)

Paris, October 7.—The cod fishing boats have returned from Iceland to Paimpol after a disastrous season. Six boats have been lost out of a fleet of forty-one—one with her captain and crew of twenty-six.

The catches were miserably small. As a rule, each boat brings back 80,000 or 90,000 fish, whereas no craft this season has more than 45,0[illegible]

This means poverty for the rest of the year, the fishermen relying mainly on a successful cod season for their maintenance.

BIG MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN WORCESTER CITY

Three Famous Choirs Hold Their 182d Annual Meeting in Cathedral There.

(Special Correspondence.)

Worcester, England, Sept. 30.

There are few more interesting or picturesque cities in the empire than "Ever Faithful Worcester," in which, under singularly happy auspices, the 182nd annual meeting of the Three Choirs of Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester, "for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Three Dioceses," has just concluded.

The King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, as well as the Archbishop of Canterbury, accord their "especial patronage" to the always-important festival while, for the first time, the president and the preacher at the opening service was Bishop Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, who brings to his new sphere of work in historic Worcester that earnestness and energy which have long made his name a household word in South London.

Among the stewards figure the names of Lords Coventry, Beauchamp, Cobham, Lifford, Windsor and Hampton, together with the Deans of Worcester and Hereford, and many of the parliamentary representatives of the three musical countries.

The connection existing between Worcester and music in the past has been long and eventful. The "Ever Faithful" city claims among its worthies of the present that most illustrious maestro, Sir Edward Elgar, who, as might be expected, takes a deep personal interest in the annual meetings of the three choirs. On this occasion he gave signal proof of his good will by arranging the words from the Holy Scripture which form the libretto of the beautiful cantata, "The Hymn of Faith," cromposed by Ivor Atkins, the able and popular conductor of the festival.

Quite apart from the magnificent music, it is difficult to imagine any pleasanter autumnal excursion than a pilgrimage to Worcester, with a visit to the verdant valleys of the Severn and the Wye, never more beautiful than in September, or a run through Shrewsbury and Chester to the woods and waterfalls of north Wales by way of a sequel.

Worcester and its Cathedral, where the annual festival takes place, provide the traveller with an epitome of English history, and one quits it regretfully in perfect accord with the lines in "Boscobel," which declare most truthfully that it would be difficult to find in the whole realm a city that can vie with Worcester in cheerfulness, prosperity or beauty of situation. Its inhabitants are as loyal as ever, and ready to fight the old battles o'er again.

WHY PARISIANS WEAR MOUSTACHES

(Special Cable.)

Paris, October 7.—An investigation by the Gaulois into the reasons for the wearing of moustaches has elicited very varied replies.

Of one hundred men questioned, six replied that it was too much trouble to shave, one declared that it was to hide his teeth, another that his long nose without it gave him a bad appearance, and three that it avoided colds.

Three others maintained that it improved the air they breathed, and seven were of opinion that a moustache was necessary to health. Seventeen men were content to state that they did it to please themselves, while only two said it was to please their wives.

About sixty gave the reason that women did not like clean-shaven men.

ATHLETIC SPORTS IN VATICAN GROUNDS

Sovereign Pontiff Agrees to a Radical Depaature from Old-Time Traditions.

(Special Cable.)

Rome, October 7.—In striking contrast to his predecessor, Leo XIII., who saw no use in teaching athletics to the young and regarded them as dangerous innovations, Pius X., a Pope full of energy, is going to throw open the Vatican to an athletic gathering of the Young Catholic Athletic Associations in October next.

A committe has been appointed, and already 300 of the associations have entered for the contests. The Noble Guards' riding school will be transformed into a vast arena for the gymnastic competitions, ball games will be played in the Belvedere Court, and cycle and foot races will be run in the Vatican Gardens. There will be a grand prize in each department of sport.

Leo XIII. once said to a Cardinal who pointed out the necessity of exercise and sport for young people: "It is all nonsense. Our ancestors have lived well and long without any gymnastics, and we ourselves, thanks to God, have no reason to complain. If you like to teach children to turn somersaults you will be responsible if they break their necks."

But the present Pontiff has lived among the sport-loving Venetians, at a time when the Austrian Government considered exercise an essential of the training of youth. "Young people should love sport," says Pius X.; "it does good both to their souls and to their bodies. It makes us also feel young to see them run, jump, and enjoy themselves. They enliven this dull and silent place."

So the vast courts and splendid gardens of the richest and most stately residence in the world are to be adapted for the great contests, and the Pope himself will witness them and present the prizes to the winners. He has caused 200 gold and silver medals to be coined for the occasion, and many other valuable gifts will be given by the various Catholic associations.

MODERN LADY GODIVA.

Young Woman Walks Nude Through Streets of Town.

(Special Cable.)

London, October 7.—A modern Lady Godiva walked through the streets of Portobello yesterday.

A young woman went to the corporation seawater baths immediately after a hearty meal. The shock of the cold water caused a rush of blood to her head, and for a time the young woman lost her reason.

In this condition she wandered out into the street perfectly nude and without attracting the attention of any of the bath attendants.

She crossed several streets and reached a country road before coming to her senses. When she realized her condition she crouched behind a wall until a man threw his coat over her, and covered by this garment she reached home.

CUT WATCH CHAIN BY INGENIOUS DEVICE

Two Australian Women Can Give Pointers to the Thieves of Paris.

(Special Cable.)

Paris, October 7.—Observing two fair-haired girls walking along the Champs Elysee, both carrying parasols rather ostentatiously, an English detective inspector at present on a visit had his suspicions aroused by their manner.

Following them through the crowd, he saw them draw near to two gentlemen who were wearing heavy gold chains.

Suddenly with a dexterous movement they turned the point of their parasols near the gentlemen, and in a twinkling the watch chain was gone.

The next moment the detective had the women arrested and they were found with two broken chains in their possession.

They created a great disturbance, but when they were taken to the police station it was discovered that the parasols were fitted with an ingenious contrivance in the shape of strong pairs of clippers.

The girls state they were born in Australia.

SAVED BY A COWCATCHER.

Marvelous Escape of a Young Man From Death on Railway.

(Special Cable.)

London, October 7.—A miraculous escape from death is reported from Hull.

Attempting to mount his bicycle at Burton, Constable Station, a young man, named George Woodcock, fell on the rails with his bicycle on top just as a train dashed into the station.

The passengers on the platform averted their heads, certain that Woodcock would be cut to pieces, but by marvelous good chance the cowcatcher caught him and pushed him and his bicycle along the rails.

The train was drawn up quickly, Woodcock being picked up with nothing worse than a fractured ankle.

STATUE TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN

Cape Town, October 7.—The Johannesburg local authorities intend to call a new suburb "Chamberlaintown," and the Midland Society of South Africa is inviting subscriptions for the erection therein of a statue to the ex-Colonial Secretary.

TOO OLD AT FIFTY.

Glasgow, October 7.—In their search for a town clerk, the Glasgow Corporation has intimated that no one over the age of fifty is eligible for the post.

STAG HUNT IN STREET.

Chased Through Town, the Quarry Is Captured in Hotel Yard.

(Special Cable.)

London, October 7.—Visitors at the seaside town of Minehead, yesterday witnessed the unusual sight of a stag hunt practically in the streets of the town.

The Quantock stagbounds drove a fine seven-year-old stag across country until he entered Minehead.

After jumping several walls and crossing gardens, the animal was captured in the yard of one of the hotels in the presence of a crowd of spectators.

REALISTIC STAGE STORM.

Vienna, October 7.—A stage carpenter employed at the Royal Opera House at Vienna has been dismissed because, owing to his clumsy manipulation of a scenic thunderstorm, two actors were knocked down on the stage and injured by a mass of papier-mache clouds, which fell upon them.

DOWAGER QUEEN IS STONED BY PEASANTS

King of Italy's Mother Savagely Attacked in Her Motor Car.

(Special Cable).

Rome, Oct. 7.

For the third time in two months, Queen Margherita of Italy has been attacked while riding in her motor car and the chief cause of these attacks is said to be her passion for having her car driven at high speed.

This third attack was made while the Queen Dowager was passing through a Swiss village. She was travelling from Evian-les-Bains to Neufchatel, accompanied by the Marquis of Guiccioli and the Countess of Villamarina, when stones were flung at the car by a band of roughs. One of the windows was smashed, but none of the occupants were injured.

Two previous attacks of a like nature were made upon Queen Margherita in Italy. Yet, only a year or two ago, she was the idol of the people, so universally beloved, that she could walk unattended without fear of molestation.

HER POPULARITY WANES.

Her Majesty's popularity has waned since she has taken to automobilism.

Queen Margherita always insists on traveling at a very high rate of speed, and it is said that many fatalities and serious accidents have been caused by her motor car.

All advice to her to at least moderate her pace when passing through towns has proven unavailing.

Another reason for her present unpopularity is her extravagance. Of late years this has increased, and much of her money is spent upon dress, out of Italy, which has given great offense, while, at the same time, her former charities have been decreased or discontinued.

Queen Margherita never wears a pair of stockings or gloves more than once, and she possesses a larger wardrobe than any other Queen in the world.

OFTEN HISSED ON STREET.

All the Queen Dowager's goodness is forgotten, and in parts of Rome and certain districts of the country such hostile demonstrations have been made on her appearance or when she has been expected that extra police and soldiery have been called out.

To be hissed in the streets of Rome is now no uncommon experience for the lady who is known as the "proudest princess in Europe."

LAVA ENDANGERS VESUVIUS RAILWAY

Ejection of Incandescent Stones From Mountain's Crater Has Begun.

(Special Cable.)

Naples, October 7.—The slow-moving stream of lava at the bottom of the cone of Vesuvius has turned more to the south, and if it continues in the same direction it will seriously threaten Cook's electric railway to the Lower Station, from which point the lava is now only about 250 yards distant.

A wall has been built near the threatened portion of the station, and since the force of the lava stream is weak its course may be turned.

The ejection of incandescent stones from the crater of the mountain has recommenced.

New Disease.

London, Sept. 30.—At an inquest at Shoreditch recently on Alfred Wilson, thirty-nine years old, a witness stated that Wilson had "pipsy of the heart," cause by seeing his father die ten years ago.

NOBLES HIS "FRIENDS."

London, Sept. 30.—The police believe they have effected an important arrest in the person of Donald Macfarlane, who appeared yesterday at Marylebone on the charge of being a suspected person.

Macfarlane, it was stated, was seen to receive letters addressed to the "Rev. Donald Macfarlane" at a shop, and on being arrested was found to be in possession of various letters.

These letters were recommendations to influential families, including the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Andrew Lang, Sir George Williams and Lieutenant Lord Innes Ker, who were asked to assist the man named in the letter. Correspondence cards headed the Rev. Donald Macfarlane were also found on him.

Macfarlane admitted writing the letters, and was remanded.

PRINCESS APPEALS TO PUBLIC.

England Asked to Help in Fighting the Scourge of Consumption.

(Special Cable).

London, October 7.—Princess Christian, always foremost in the cause of charity, has issued an appeal, as president of the National Committee, for the establishment of self-supporting sanitaria for the treatment of consumption among the working classes.

Fifty thousand pounds is required to fight the white plague, and with this sum—one-eighth of which has already been promised—it will be possible to provide a first class sanitarium where consumptives of the laboring classes may be accommodated.

A site has been chosen at the Kentish village of Bexenden, ten miles northwest of Rye.

In Your Own Interest We Advise You Strongly to Read this Announcement

HOW would you like to count among the institutions of your town a large store employing the help of 2,000 people? Don't you think it would mean a great convenience and economy to you when you would do all your shopping right there? Just so, and that is exactly what we are offering you now by prepaying the freight or express charges to all railway stations east of Toronto and as far west as Winnipeg on $25 00 worth of goods ordered from our Fall and Winter catalogue. Where the rate to points outside of Winnipeg is the same as to Winnipeg we also prepay all charges. Of course you cannot always buy $25 00 worth of goods at one time, but why not unite your orders with those of your friends and neighbors and send us a club order? This saves a great deal of shipping expenses, because the goods are shipped to one address. The savings thus made are all yours.

One of the features in the quickening of Canada's development has been the growth of the Robert Simpson Company's business, and the spread of their Mail Order influence throughout the length and breadth of the land. That service is at the reader's disposal this present moment, and here are some of the advantages the Cadadian Postal Service brings almost literally to your very door.

Dress Goods, Wash Goods and Silks

DRESS GOODS, WASH GOODS AND SILKS.

The stock of the Robert Simpson Company in the dress goods department stands at the forefront of dress good stocks in America. An experienced buyer is retained to watch the markets of Europe and spends weeks every season touring the manufacturing cities of France, England and Germany. Nothing new produced in these dress goods escapes our attention. If it is in good taste it w... be seen here in our store in Toronto aoout as quick as it is placed on sale in the shops of Paris and London. Our output is so big that our orders are correspondingly so, and our influence has extended to every manufacturing centre of importance. Thus we receive the first choice and selection.

Coats, Cloaks, Dresses, Waists

Fall Catalogue Brings Simpson's Dress Goods Stock Within Your Reach.

In our magnificent Cloak Department we demonstrate to the most fashionably fastidious that the Ready-to-Wear idea includes the highest degree of style together with its undoubted qualities of convenience and economy. For this department, as in Dress Goods, a specialist tours the foremost cities of Europe, where fashion has her abiding places and styles are born. Paris, Nice, The Riviera, Vienna, Berlin and London are each visited and searched for what is best and newest. Thousands of dollars worth of imported gowns and wraps are to be seen in the department whenever you come to Toronto. Each one is a jewel of its kind. With these masterpieces as authorities, our designers catch the subtleties of changing fashion. The result is, that Simpson's Coats, Jackets and Suits are exactly what Canadian ladies find best suits them. The further consideration of economy firmly establishes this department as all that a woman of taste and judgment could wish.

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TORONTO, CANADA.

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2 Samples of our 2 Winter Styles 2

We want you to recognize that our Fall and Winter Styles in Ladies' Garments are the *nec-plus-ultra* of the latest fashion creations.

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is an acknowledged authority on all that's new and beautiful. The magnificent fur coat and graceful hat shown in the illustration are two samples picked at random from our catalogue.

Send for it; it costs you nothing and its information is interesting and invaluable.

Don't Delay Write Right Away

WE LEAD Every garment we sell is an example of style, of neatness, of attractiveness. The best efforts, the most artistic creations of the very best designers are constantly at our disposal—and we get them far in advance of anyone else. In a word: we set the fashions for every Canadian woman or man. Our Catalogue verifies this statement. If we never mailed you one, write us. It's sent free.

THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** COMPANY, LIMITED

THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOOK HOLMES

6--The Adventure of the Copper Beeches

Copyrghted by Scribner and McClure, Phillips & Co., and published exclusively in The Victoria Times by special arrangement with the Canada Newspaper Syndicate.

By Sir A. Conan Doyle

"To the man who loves art for its own sake," remarked Sherlock Holmes, tossing aside the advertisement sheet of the Daily Telegraph, "it is frequently in its least important and lowliest manifestations that the keenest pleasure is to be derived. It is pleasant to me to observe, Watson, that you have so far grasped this truth that in these little records of our cases which you have been good enough to draw up, and, I am bound to say, occasionally to embellish, you have given prominence not so much to the many causes celebres and sensational trials in which I have figured, but rather to those incidents which may have been trivial in themselves, but which have given room for those faculties of deduction and of logical synthesis which I have made my special province."

"And yet," said I, smiling, "I cannot quite hold myself absolved from the charge of sensationalism which has been urged against my records.'

"You have erred, perhaps," he observed, taking up a glowing cinder with the tongs and lighting with it the long cherry-wood pipe which was wont to replace his clay when he was in a disputatious rather than a meditative mood—"you have erred perhaps in attempting to put color and life into each of your statements, instead of confining yourself to the task of placing upon record that severe reasoning from cause to effect which is really the only notable feature about the thing."

"It seems to me that I have done you full justice in the matter," I remarked, with some coldness, for I was repelled by the egotism which I had more than once observed to be a strong factor in my friend's singular character.

"No, it is not selfishness or conceit," said he, answering, as was his wont, my thought rather than my words. "If I claim full justice for my art, it is because it is an impersonal thing—a thing beyond myself. Crime is common. Logic is rare. Therefore it is upon the logic rather than upon the crime that you should dwell. You have degraded what should have been a course of lectures into a series of tales."

It was a cold morning of the early spring, and we sat after breakfast on either side of a cheery fire in the old room at Baker Street. A thick fog rolled down between the lines of dun-colored houses, and the opposing windows loomed like dark, shapeless buts through the heavy yellow wreaths. Our gas was lit, and shone on the white cloth and glimmer of china and metal, for the table had not been cleared yet. Sherlock Holmes had been silent all the morning, dipping continuously into the advertisement columns of a succession of papers, until at last, having apparently given up his search he had emerged in no very sweet temper to lecture me upon my literary shortcomings.

"At the same time," he remarked, after a pause, during which he had sat puffing at his long pipe and gazing down into the fire, "you can hardly be open to a charge of sensationalism, for out of these cases which you have been so kind as to interest yourself in a fair proportion do not treat of crime, in its legal sense, at all. The small matter in which I endeavored to help the King of Bohemia, the singular experience of Miss Mary Sutherland, the problem connected with the man with the twisted lip, and the incident of the noble bachelor, were all matters which are outside the pale of the law. But in avoiding the sensational, I fear that you may have bordered on the trivial."

"The end may have been so," I answered, "but the methods I hold to have been novel and of interest."

"Pshaw, my dear fellow, what do the public, the great unobservant public, who could hardly tell a weaver by his tooth or a compositor by his left thumb, care about the finer shades of analysis and deduction! But, indeed, if you are trivial, I cannot blame you, for the days of the great cases are past. Man, or at least criminal man, has lost all enterprise and originality. As to my own little practice, it seems to be degenerating into an agency for recovering lost lead pencils and giving advice to young ladies from boarding-schools. I think that I have touched bottom at last, however. This note I had this morning marks my zero-point, I fancy. Read it!" He tossed a crumpled letter across to me.

It was dated from Montague place upon the preceding evening, and ran thus:

"Dear Mr. Holmes,—I am very anxious to consult you as to whether I should or should not accept a situation which has been offered to me as governess. I shall call at 10.30 to-morrow, if I do not inconvenience you. Yours faithfully,

"VIOLET HUNTER."

"Do you know the young lady?" I asked.

"Not I."

"It is 10.30 now."

"Yes, and I have no doubt that is her ring."

"It may turn out to be of more interest than you think. You remember that the affair of the blue carbuncle, which appeared to be a mere whim at first, developed into a serious investigation. It may be so in this case, also."

"Well, let us hope so. But our doubts will very soon be solved, for here, unless I am much mistaken, is the person in question."

As he spoke the door opened and a young lady entered the room. She was plainly but neatly dressed, with a bright, quick face, freckled like a plover's egg, and with the brisk manner of a woman who has had her own way to make in the world.

"You will excuse my troubling you, I am sure," said she, as my companion rose to greet her; "but I have had a very strange experience, and as I have no parents or relations of any sort from whom I could ask advice, I thought that perhaps you would be kind enough to tell me what I should do."

"Pray, take a seat, Miss Hunter. I shall be happy to do anything I can to serve you."

I could see that Holmes was favorably impressed by the manner and speech of his new client. He looked her over in his searching fashion, and then composed himself, with his lids drooping and his finger-tips together, to listen to her story.

"I have been a governess for five years," said she, "in the family of Col. Spence Munro, but two months ago the Colonel received an appointment at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and took his children over to America with him, so that I found myself without a situation. I advertised, and I answered advertisements, but without success. At last the little money which I had saved began to run short, and I was at my wits' end as to what I should do.

There is a well known agency for governesses in the West End called Westaway's, and there I used to call about once a week in order to see whether anything had turned up which might suit me. Westaway was the name of the founder of the business, but it is really managed by Miss Stoper. She sits in her own little office, and the ladies who are seeking employment wait in an ante-room, and are then shown in one by one, when she consults her ledgers and sees whether she was anything which would suit them.

"Well, when I called last week I was shown into the little office as usual, but I found that Miss Stoper was not alone. A prodigiously stout man with a very smiling face, and a great heavy chin, which rolled down in fold upon fold over his throat, sat at her elbow with a pair of glasses on his nose, looking very earnestly at the ladies who entered. As I came in he gave quite a jump in his chair and turned quickly to Miss Stoper:

"That will do," said he; 'I could not ask for anything better. Capital! Capital!' He seemed quite enthusiastic, and rubbed his hands together in the most genial fashion. He was such a comfortable looking man that it was quite a pleasure to look at him.

"'You are looking for a situation, Miss' he asked.

"'Yes, sir.'

"'As governess?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'And what salary do you ask?'

"'I had £4 a month in my last place with Col. Spence Munro.'

"'Oh, tut,tut! sweating—rank sweating!' he cried, throwing his fat hands out into the air like a man who is in a boiling passion. 'How could any one offer so pitiful a sum to a lady with such attractions and accomplishments?'

"'My accomplishments,sir, may be less than you imagine,' said I. 'A little French, a little German, music and drawing'——

"'Tut, tut, he cried 'This is all quite beside the question. The point is, Have you or have you not the bearing and deportment of a lady? There it is in a nutshell. If you have not you are not fitted for the rearing of a child who may some day play a considerable part in the history of the country. But if you have, why, then, how could any gentleman ask you to condescend to accept anything under the three figures. Your salary with me,—madame, would commence at £100 a year.'"

"'You may imagine, Mr. Holmes,that to me, destitute as I was, such an offer seemed almost too good to be true. The gentleman, however, seeing, perhaps, the look of incredulity upon my face, opened a pocketbook and took out a note.

"'It is also my custom, said he, smiling in the most pleasant fashion, until his eyes were just two shining slits amid the white creases of his face, 'to advance to my young ladies half their salary beforehand, so that they may meet any little expenses of their journey and their wardrobe.'

"'It seemed to me that I had never met so fascinating and so thoughtful a man. As I was already in debt to my tradesmen, the advance was a great convenience, and yet there was something unnatural about the whole transaction which made me wish to know a little more before I quite committed myself.

"'May I ask where you live, sir?' said I.

"'Hampshire. Charming rural place. The Copper Beeches, five miles on the far side of Winchester. It is the most lovely country, my dear young lady and the dearest old country house.'

"'And my duties, sir? I should be glad to know what they would be'

"'One child—one dear little romper just six years old. Oh, if you could see him killing cockroaches with a slipper! Smack! smack! smack. Three gone before you could wink." He leaned back in his chair and laughed his eyes into his head again.

"'I was a little startled at the nature of the child's amusement, but the father's laughter made me think that perhaps he was joking.

"'My sole duties, then,' I asked, 'are to take charge of a single child?'

"'No, no. not the sole, not the sole, my dear young lady,' he cried. 'Your duty would be, as I am sure your good sense would suggest, to obey any little commands my wife might give provided always that they were such commands as a lady might with propriety obey. You see no difficulty, heh?'

"'I should be happy to make myself useful.'

"'Quite so. In dress, now, for example. We are faddy people, you know—faddy, but kind-hearted. If you were asked to wear any dress which we might give you, you would not object to our little whim. Heh?'

"'No,' said I, considerably astonished at his words.

"'Or to sit here, or sit there—that would not be offensive to you?'

"'Oh, no.'

"'Or to cut your hair quite short before you come to us?'

"'I could hardly believe my ears. As you may observe, Mr. Holmes, my hair is somewhat luxuriant and of a rather peculiar tint of chestnut. It has been considered artistic. I could not dream of sacrificing it in this off-hand fashion.

"'I am afraid that that is quite impossible,' said I. He had been watching me eagerly out of his small eyes, and I could seea shadow pass over his face as I spoke.

"'I am afraid that it is quite essential,' said he. 'It is a litte fancy of my wife's, and ladies' fancies, you know, madam, ladies' fancies must be consulted. And so you won't cut your hair?'

"'No, sir, I really could not,' I answered firmly.

"'Ah, very well; then that quite settles the matter. It is a pity, because in other respects you would really have done very nicely. In that case, Miss Stoper, I had better inspect a few more of your young ladies.'

"The manageress had sat all this while busy with her papers without a word to either of us, but she glanced at me now with so much annoyance upon her face that I could not help suspecting that she had lost a handsome commission through my refusal.

"'Do you desire to have your name kept upon the books?' she asked.

"'If you please, Miss Stoper.'

"'Well, really, it seems rather useless, since you refuse the most excellent offers in this fashion,' said he, sharply. 'You can hardly expect us to exert ourselves to find another such opening for you. Good-day to you, Miss Hunter.' She struck a gong upon the table and I was shown out by the page.

"Well, Mr. Holmes, when I got back to my lodgings and found little enough in the cupboard and two or three bills upon the table, I began to ask myself whether I had not done a very foolish thing. After all, if these people had strange fads and expected obedience on the most extraordinary matters, they were at least ready to pay for their eccentricity. Very few governesses in England are getting £100 a year. Besides, what use was my hair to me? Many people are improved by wearing it short, and perhaps I should be among the number. Next day I was inclined to think that I had made a mistake, and by the day after I was sure of it. I had almost overcome my pride so far as to go back to the agency and inquire whether the place was still open, when I received this letter from the gentleman himself. I have it here, and I will read it to you:

"'The Copper Beeches, near Winchester.

"'Dear Miss Hunter: Miss Stoper has very kindly given me your address, and I write from here to ask you whether you have reconsidered your decision. My wife is very anxious that you should come, for she has been much attracted by my description of you. We are willing to give £30 a quarter, or £120 a year, so as to recompense you for any little inconvenience which our fads may cause you. They are not very exacting, after all. My wife is fond of a particular shade of electric blue, mentioned it. "Data! data! data!" he cried impatiently. "I can't make bricks without clay." And yet he would always wind up by muttering that no sister of his should ever have accepted such a situation.

The telegram which we eventually received came late one night, just as I was thinking of turning in and Holmes was settling down to one of those all-night chemical researches which he frequently indulged in, when I would leave him stooping over a retort and a test-tube at night and find him in the same position when I came down to breakfast in the morning. He opened the yellow envelope, and then, glancing at the message, threw it across to me.

"Just look up the trains in Bradshaw," said he, and turned back to his chemical studies.

The summons was a brief and urgent one:

"Please be at the Black Swan Hotel at Winchester at mid-day to-morrow," it said. "Do come! I am at my wits' end. HUNTER."

"Will you come with me?" asked Holmes glancing up.

"I should wish to."

"Just look it up, then."

"There is a train at half-past nine," said I, glancing over my diary. "It is due at Winchester at 11.30."

"That will do very nicely. Then perhaps I had better postpone my analysis of the acetones, as we may need to be at our best in the morning."

By eleven o'clock the next day we were well upon our way to the old English capital. Holmes had been buried in the morning papers all the way down, but after we had passed the Hampshire border he threw them down and began to admire the scenery. It was an ideal spring day, a light-blue sky flecked with little fleecy white clouds drifting across from west to east. The sun was shining very brightly, and yet there was an exhilarating nip in the air which set an edge to a man's energy. All over the countryside, away to the rolling hills around Aldershot, the little red and gray roofs of the farm-steadings peeped out from amid the light green of the new foliage.

"Are they not fresh and beautiful?" I cried with all the enthusiasm of a man fresh from the fogs of Baker Street.

But Holmes shook his head gravely.

"Do you know, Watson," said he, "that it is one of the curses of a mind with a turn like mine that I must look at everything with reference to my own special subject. You look at these scattered houses and you are impressed by their beauty. I look at them, and the only thought which comes to me is a feeling of isolation and of the impunity with which crime may be committed there."

"Good heavens!" I cried, "Who would associate crime with these dear old homesteads?"

"They always fill me with a certain horror. It is my belief Watson, founded upon my experience, that the lowest and vilest alleys in London do not present a more dreadful record of sin than does the smiling and beautiful countryside."

"You horrify me!"

"But the reason is very obvious. The pressure of public opinion can do in the town what the law cannot accomplish. There is no lane so vile that the scream of a tortured child or the thud of a drunkard's blow does not beget sympathy and indignation among the neighbors, and then the whole machinery of justice is ever so close that a word of complaint can set it going, and there is but a step between a crime and the dock. But look at these lonely houses, each in its own fields, filled for the most part with poor, ignorant folk who know little of the law. Think of the deeds of hellish cruelty, the hidden wickedness which may go on, year in, year out, in such places, and none the wiser. Had this lady who appeals to us for help gone to live in Winchester I should never have had a fear for her. It is the five miles of country which makes the danger. Still, it is clear that she is not personally threatened."

"No. If she can come to Winchester to meet us she can get away."

"Quite so. She has her freedom."

"What can be the matter, then? Can you suggest no explanation?"

"I have devised seven separate explanations each of which would cover the facts as far as we know them. But which of these is correct can only be determined by the fresh information which we shall no doubt find waiting for us. Well, there is the tower of the cathedral, and we shall soon learn all that Miss Hunter has to tell."

The Black Swan is an inn of repute in the High Street, at no distance from the station, and there we found the young lady waiting for us. She had engaged a sitting room, and our lunch awaited us upon the table.

"I am so delighted that you have come," she said earnestly. "It is so very kind of you both; but indeed I do not know what I should do. Your advice will be altogether invaluable to me."

"Pray tell us what has happened to you."

"I will do so, and I must be quick for I have promised Mr. Rucastle to be back before three. I got his leave to come into town this morning, though he little knew for what purpose."

"Let us have everything in its due order." Holmes thrust his long, thin legs out toward the fire and composed himself to listen.

"In the first place, I may say that I have met, on the whole, with no actual ill-treatment from Mr. and Mrs. Rucastle. It is only fair to them to say that. But I cannot understand them, and I am not easy in my mind about them."

"What can you not understand?"

"Their reasons for their conduct. But you shall have it all just as it occurred. When I came down Mr. Rucastle met me here and drove me in his dogcart to the Copper Beeches. It is, as he said, beautifully situated, but it is not beautiful in itself, for it is a large square block of a house, whitewashed, but all stained and streaked with damp and bad weather. There are grounds round it, woods on three sides, and on the fourth a field which slopes down to the Southampton high-road, which curves past about a hundred yards from the front door. This ground in front belongs to the house, but the woods all round are part of Lord Southerton's preserves. A clump of copper beeches immediately in front of the hall door has given its name to the place.

"I was driven over by my employer who was as amiable as ever, and was introduced by him that evening to his wife and children. There was no truth, Mr. Holmes, in the conjecture which seemed to us to be probable in your rooms at Baker Street. Mrs. Rucastle is not mad. I found her to be a silent pale-faced woman, much younger than her husband, not more than thirty, I should think, while he can hardly be less than forty-five. From their conversation I have gathered that they have been married about seven years, that he was a widower, and that his only child by the first wife, was the daughter who has gone to Philadelphia. Mr. Rucastle told me in private that the reason why she had left them was that she had an unreasoning aversion to her stepmother. As the daughter could not have been less than twenty, I can quite imagine that her position must have been uncomfortable with her father's young wife.

"Mrs. Rucastle seemed to me to be colorless in mind as well as in feature. She impressed me neither favorably nor the reverse. She was a nonentity. It was easy to see that she was passionately devoted both to her husband and to her little son. Her light gray eyes wandered continually from one to the other, noting every little want and forestalling it if possible. He was kind to her also in his bluff, boisterous fashion, and on the whole they seemed to be a happy couple. And yet she had some secret sorrow, this woman. She would often be lost in deep thought, with the saddest look upon her face. More than once I have surprised her in tears. I have thought sometimes that it was the disposition of her child which weighed upon her mind, for I have never met so utterly spoilt and so ill-natured a little creature. He is small for his age, with a head which is quite disproportionately large. His whole life appears to be spent in in alternation between savage fits of passion and gloomy intervals of sulking. Giving pain to any creature weaker than himself seems to be his one idea of amusement, and he shows quite remarkable talent in planning the capture of mice, little birds and insects. But I would rather not talk about the creature, Mr. Holmes, and, indeed, he has little to do with my story."

"I am glad of all details," remarked my friend, "whether they seem to you to be relevant or not."

"I shall try not to miss anything of importance. The one unpleasant thing about the house, which struck me at once, was the appearance and conduct of the servants. There are only two, a man and his wife. Toller, for that is his name, is a rough, uncouth man, with grizzled hair and whiskers, and a perpetual smell of drink. Twice since I have been with them he has been quite drunk, and yet Mr. Rucastle seemed to take no notice of it. His wife is a very tall and strong woman with a sour face, as silent as Mrs. Rucastle, and much less amiable. They are a most unpleasant couple, but fortunately I spend most of my time in the nursery and my own room, which are next to each other in one corner of the building.

For two days after my arrival at the Copper Beeches my life was very quiet; on the third, Mrs. Rucastle came down just after breakfast and whispered something to her husband.

"'Oh, yes,' said he, turning to me, 'we are very much obliged to you, Miss Hunter, for falling in with our whims so far as to cut your hair. I assure you that it has not detracted in the tiniest iota from your appearance. We shall now see how the electric-blue dress will become you. You will find it laid out upon the bed in your room, and if you would be so good as to put it on we should both be extremely obliged."

"The dress which I found waiting for me was of a peculiar shade of blue. It was of excellent material, a sort of beige, but it bore unmistakable signs of having been worn before. It could not have been a better fit if I had been measured for it. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rucastle expressed a delight at the looks of it, which seemed quite exaggerated in its vehemence. They were waiting for me in the drawing-room, which is a very large room, stretching along the entire front of the house, with three long windows reaching down to the floor. A chair had been placed close to the central window, with its back turned toward it. In this I was asked to sit, and then Mr. Rucastle, walking up and down on the other side of the room, began to tell me a series of the funniest stories that I have ever listened to. You cannot imagine how comical he was, and I laughed until I was quite weary. Mrs. Rucastle, however, who has evidently no sense of humor, never so much as smiled, but sat with her hands in her lap, and a sad, anxious look upon her face. After an hour or so, Mr. Rucastle suddenly remarked that it was time to commence the duties of the day, and that I might change my dress and go to little Edward in the nursery.

"Two days later this same performance was gone through under exactly similar circumstances. Again I changeh my dress, again I sat in the window, and again I laughed very heartily at the funny stories of which my employer had an immense repertoire, and which he told inimitably.

Then he handed me a yellow-backed novel, and, moving my chair a little sideways, that my own shadow might not fall upon the page, he begged me to read aloud to him. I read for about ten minutes, beginning in the heart of a chapter, and then suddenly, in the middle of a sentence, he ordered me to cease and to change my dress.

"You can easily imagine, Mr. Holmes, how curious I became as to what the meaning of this extraordinary performance could possibly be. They were always very careful, I observed, to turn my face away from the window, so that I became consumed with the desire to see what was going on behind my back. At first it seemed to be impossible, but I soon devised a means. My hand-mirror had been broken, so a happy thought seized me, and I concealed a piece of the glass in my handkerchief. On the next occasion, in the midst of my laughter, I put the handkerchief up to my eyes, and was able with a little management to see all that there was behind me. I confess that I was disappointed. There was nothing. At least, that was my first impression. At the second glance, however, I perceived that there was a man standing in the Southampton Road, a small bearded man, in a gray suit, who seemed to be looking in my direction. The road is an important highway, and there are usually people there. This man, however, was leaning against the railings which bordered our field, and was looking earnestly up. I lowered my handkerchief and glanced at Mrs. Rucastle, to find her eyes fixed upon me with a most searching gaze. She said nothing, but I am convinced that she had divined that I had a mirror in my hand, and had seen what was behind me. She rose at once.

"'Jephro,' said she, 'there is an impertinent fellow upon the road there who stares up at Miss Hunter.'

"'No friend of yours, Miss Hunter?' he asked.

"'No; I know no one in these parts.'

"'Dear me! How very impertinent. Kindly turn round and motion to him to go away.'

"'Surely, it would be better to take no notice.'

"'No, no, we should have him loitering here always. Kindly turn round, and wave him away, like that.'

"I did as I was told, and at the same instant Mrs. Rucastle drew down the blind. That was a week ago, and from that time I have not sat again in the window, nor have I worn the blue dress, nor seen the man in the road.'

"'Pray continue," said Holmes, "Your narrative promises to be a most interesting one."

"You will find it rather disconnected I fear, and there may prove to be little relation between the different incidents of which I speak. On the very first day that I was at the Copper Beeches, Mr. Rucastle took me to a small out-house which stands near the kitchen door. As we approached I heard the sharp rattling of a chain, and the sound as of a large animal moving about.

"'Look in here,' said Mr. Rucastle, showing me a slit between two planks. 'Is it not a beauty.'

"I looked through and was conscious of two glowing eyes, and of a vague figure huddled up in the darkness.

"'Don't be frightened,' said my employer, laughing at the start which I had given. 'It's only Carlo, my mastiff. I call him mine, but really old Toller my groom, is the only man who can do anything with him. We feed him once a day, and not too much then, so that he is always as keen as mustard. Toller lets him loose every night, and God help the trespasser, whom he lays his fangs upon. For goodness sake don't you ever on any pretext set your foot over the threshold at night, for it is as much as your life is worth.'

"The warning was no idle one, for two nights later I happened to look out of my bedroom window about two o'clock in the morning. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and the lawn in front of the house was silvered over and almost as bright as day. I was standing wrapt in the peaceful beauty of the scene, when I was aware that something was moving under the shadow of the copper beeches. As it emerged into the moonshine I saw what it was. It was a giant dog, as large as a calf, tawny tinted, with hanging jowl, black muzzle and huge projecting bones. It walked slowly across the lawn and vanished into the shadow upon the other side. The dreadful silent sentinel sent a chill to my heart which I do not think that any burglar would have done.

"And now I have a very strange experience to tell you. I had, as you know, cut off my hair in London, and I had placed it in a great coil at the bottom of my trunk. One evening, after the child was in bed, I began to amuse myself by examining the furniture in my room and by rearranging my own little things. There was an old chest of drawers in the room, the two upper ones empty and open, the lower one locked. I had filled the first two with my linen, and, as I had still much to pack away, I was naturally annoyed at not having the use of the third drawer. It struck me that it might have been fastened by a mere oversight so I took out my bunch of keys and tried to open it. The very first key fitted to perfection, and I drew the drawer open. There was only one thing in it, but I am sure that you would never guess what it was. It was my coil of hair.

"I took it up and examined it. It was of the same peculiar tint, and the same thickness. But then the impossibility of the thing obtruded itself upon me. How could my hair have been locked in the drawer? With trembling hands I undid my trunk, turned out the contents, and drew from the bottom my own hair. I laid the two tresses together, and I assure you that they were identical. Was it not extraordinary? Puzzle as I would, I could make nothing at all of what it meant. I returned the strange hair to the drawer, and I said nothing of the matter to the Rucastles, as I felt that I had put myself in the wrong by opening a drawer which they had locked.

"I am naturally observant, as you may have remarked, Mr. Holmes and I soon had a pretty good plan of the whole house in my head. There was one wing, however, which appeared not to be inhabited at all. A door which faced that which led into the quarters of the others, opened into this suite, but it was invariably locked. One day, however, as I ascended the stair, I met Mr. Rucastle coming out through this door, his keys in his hand, and a look on his face which made him a very different person to the round jovial man to whom I was accustomed. His cheeks were red, his brow was all crinkled with anger, and the veins stood out on his temples with passion. He locked the door and hurried past me without a word or a look.

"This aroused my curiosity; so when I went out for a walk in the grounds with my charge I strolled round to the side from which I could see the windows of this part of the house. There were four of them in a row, three of which were simply dirty, while the fourth was shuttered up. They were evidently all deserted. As I strolled up and down, glancing at them occasionally, Mr. Rucastle came out to me, looking as merry and jovial as ever.

"'Ah!' said he, 'you must not think me rude if I passed you without a word, my dear young lady. I was preoccupied with business matters.'

"I assured him that I was not offended. 'By-the-way,' said I, "you seem to have quite a suite of spare rooms up there, and one of them has the shutters up.'

"He looked surprised, and, as it seemed to me, a little startled at my remark.

"'Photography is one of my hobbies' said he. 'I have made my dark room up there. But, dear me! what an observant young lady we have come upon. Who would have believed it Who would ever have believed it?' He spoke in a jesting tone, but there was no jest in his eyes as he looked at me. I read suspicion there and annoyance, but no jest.

"Well, Mr. Holmes, from the moment that I understood that there was something about that suite of rooms which I was not to know, I was all on fire to go over them. It was not mere curiosity, though I have my share of that. It was more a feeling of duty—a feeling that some good might come from my penetrating to this place. They talk of woman's instinct, perhaps it was woman's instinct which gave me that feeling. At any rate, it was there, and I was keenly on the lookout for any chance to pass the forbidden door.

"It was only yesterday that the chance came I may tell you that, besides Mr .Rucastle, both Toller and his wife find something to do in these deserted rooms, and I once saw him carrying a large black linen bag with him through the door. Recently he has been drinking hard, and yesterday evening he was very drunk, and, when I came upstairs, there was the key in the door. I have no doubt at all that he had left it there. Mr. and Mrs. Rucastle were both downstairs, and the child was with them, so that I had an admirable opportunity. I turned the key gently in the lock, opened the door, and slipped through.

"There was a little passage in front of me, unpapered and uncarpeted, which turen dat a right angle at the farther end. Round this corner were three doors in a line,the first and third of which were open. They each led into an empty room, dusty and cheerless, with two windows in the one and one in the other, so thick with dirt that the evening light glimmered dimly through them. The centre door was closed, and across the outside of it had been fastened one of the broad bars of an iron bed, padlocked at one end to a ring in the wall, and fastened at the other with stout cord. The door itself was locked as well, and the key was not there This barricaded door corresponded clearly with the shuttered window outside, and yet I could see by the glimmer from beneath it that the room was not in darkness. Evidently there was a skylight which let in light from above. As I stood in the passage gazing at the sinister door and wondering what secret it might veil, I suddenly heard the sound of steps within the room, and saw a shadow pass backward and forward against the little slit of dim light which shone out from under the door. A mad, unreasoning terror rose up in me at the sight, Mr. Holmes. My overstrung nerves failed me suddenly, and I turned and ran—ran as though some dreadful hand were behind me clutching at the skirt of my dress. I rushed down the passage, through the door, and straight into the arms of Mr. Rucastle who was waiting outside.

"'So, said he, smiling, 'it was you, then. I thought that it must be when I saw the door open.'

"'Oh, I am so frightened!' I panted.

"'My dear young lady! my dear young lady!' —you cannot think how caressing and soothing his manner was —and what has frightened you, my dear young lady?'

"But his voice was just a little too coaxing. He overdid it. I was keenly on my guard against him.

"'I was foolish enough to go into the empty wing,' I answered. 'But it is so lonely and eerie in this dim light that I was frightened and ran out again. Oh, it is so dreadfully still in there!'

"'Only that?' said he, looking at me keenly.

"'Why, what do you think?' I asked.

"'Why do you think that I lock this door?'

"'I am sure that I do not know.'

"'It is to keep out people who have no business there. Do you see?' He was still smiling in the most amiable manner.

"'I am sure if I had known'——

"'Well, then, you know now. And if you ever put your foot over that threshold again'—here in an instant the smile hardened into a grin of rage and he glared down at me with the face of a demon—'I'll throw you to the mastiff.'

"I was so terrified that I do not know what I did. I suppose that I must

(Continued On Next Page.)

"IT WAS MY COIL OF HAIR."

Perhaps you have yourself formed some opinion."

"Well, there seems to me to be only one possible solution. Mr. Rucastle seemed to be a very kind, good-natured man. Is it not possible that his wife is a lunatic ;that he desires to keep the matter quiet for fear she should be taken to an asylum, and that he humors her fancies in every way in order to prevent an outbreak?"

"That is a possible solution—in fact, as matters stand, it is the most probable one. But in any case, it does not seem to be a nice household for a young lady."

"But the money, Mr. Holmes, the money!"

"Well, yes, of course, the pay is good —too good. That is what makes me uneasy. Why should they give you £120 a year when they could have their pick for £40? There must be some strong reason behind."

"I thought that if I told you the circumstances you would understand afterwards if I wanted your help. I should feel so much stronger if I felt that you were at the back of me."

"Oh, you may carry that feeling away with you. I assure you that your life problem promises to be the most interesting which has come my way for some months. There is something distinctly novel about some of the features. If you should find yourself in doubt or in danger——"

"Danger! What danger do you foresee?"

Holmes shook his head gravely. "It would cease to be a danger if we could define it," said he. "But at any time, day or night, a telegram would bring me down to your help."

"That is enough." She rose briskly from her chair with the anxiety all swept from her face. "I shall go down to Hampshire quite easy in my mind now. I shall write to Mr. Rucastle at once, sacrifice my poor hair to-night and start for Winchester to-morrow." With a few grateful words to Holmes, she bade us both good-night and bustled off upon her way.

"At least," said I, as we heard her quick, firm step descending the stairs, "she seems to be a young lady who is very well able to take care of herself."

"And she would need to be," said Holmes gravely, "for I am much mistaken if we do not hear from her before many days are past."

It was not very long before my friend's prediction was fulfilled. A fortnight went by, during which I frequently found my thoughts turning in her direction and wondering what strange side-alley of human experience this lonely woman had strayed into. The unusual salary, the curious conditions, the light duties, all pointed to something abnormal, though whether a fad or a plot, or whether the man were a philanthropist or a villain, it was quite beyond my powers to determine. As to Holmes, I observed that he sat frequently for half an hour on end, with knitted brows and an abstracted air, but he swept the matter away with a wave of his hand when I cried impatiently. "I can't make bricks without clay." And yet he would always wind up by muttering that no sister of his should ever have accepted such a situation.

The telegram which we eventually received came late one night, just as I was thinking of turning in and Holmes was settling down to one of those all-night chemical researches which he frequently indulged in, when I would leave him stooping over a retort and a test-tube at night and find him in the same position when I came down to breakfast in the morning. He opened the yellow envelope, and then, glancing at the message, threw it across to me.

"Just look up the trains in Bradshaw," said he, and turned back to his chemical studies.

The summons was a brief and urgent one:

"Please be at the Black Swan Hotel at Winchester at mid-day to-morrow," it said. "Do come! I am at my wits' end. HUNTER."

"Will you come with me?" asked Holmes glancing up.

"I should wish to."

"Just look it up, then."

"There is a train at half-past nine," said I, glancing over my diary. "It is due at Winchester at 11.30."

"That will do very nicely. Then perhaps I had better postpone my analysis of the acetones, as we may need to be at our best in the morning."

By eleven o'clock the next day we were well upon our way to the old English capital. Holmes had been buried in the morning papers all the way down, but after we had passed

into the character of parents by studying their children. This child's disposition is abnormally cruel, merely for cruelty's sake, and whether he derives this from his smiling father, as I should suspect, or from his mother, it bodes evil for the poor girl who is in their power."

"I am sure that you are right, Mr. Holmes," cried our client. "A thousand things come back to me which make me certain that you hit it. Oh, let us lose not an instant in bringing help to this poor creature."

"We must be circumspect, for we are dealing with a very cunning man. We can do nothing until seven o'clock. At that hour we shall be with you, and it will not be long before we solve the mystery."

We were as good as our word, for it was just seven o'clock when we reached the Copper Beeches, having put up our trap at a wayside public house. The group of trees, with their dark leaves shining like burnished metal in the light of the setting sun, were sufficient to mark the house even had Miss Hunter not been standing smiling on the doorstep.

"Have you managed it?" asked Holmes.

A loud thudding noise came from somewhere downstairs. "That is Mrs. Toller in the cellar," said she. "Her husband lies snoring on the kitchen rug. Here are the keys, which are the duplicates of Mr. Rucastle's."

"You have done well, indeed!" cried Holmes, with enthusiasm. "Now lead the way, and we shall soon see the end of this black business."

We passed up the stair, unlocked the door, followed on down a passage, and found ourselves in front of the barricade which Miss Hunter had described. Holmes cut the cord and removed the transverse bar. Then he tried the various keys in the lock, but without success. No sound came from within, and at the silence Holmes's face clouded over.

"I trust that we are not too late," said he. "I think, Miss Hunter, that we had better go in without you. Now, Watson, put your shoulder to it, and we shall see whether we cannot make our way in."

It was an old rickety door, and gave at once before our united strength. Together we rushed into the room. It was empty. There was no furniture save a little pallet bed, a small table, and a basketful of linen. The skylight above was open, and the prisoner gone.

"There has been some villainy here," said Holmes, "this beauty has guessed Miss Hunter's intentions, and has carried his victim off."

"But how?"

"Tarough the skylight. We shall soon see how he managed it." He swung himself up onto the roof. "Ah, yes," he cried, "here's the end of a long ladder against the eaves. That is how he did it."

"But it is impossible," said Miss Hunter; "the ladder was not there when the Rucastles went away."

"He has come back and done it. I tell you that he is a clever and dangerous man. I should not be very much surprised if this were he whose step I hear now upon the stair. I think, Watson, that it would be as well for you to have your pistol ready."

The words were hardly out of his mouth before a man appeared at the door of the room, a very fat and burly man, with a heavy stick in his hand. Miss Hunter screamed and shrunk against the wall at the sight of him, but Sherlock Holmes sprang forward and confronted him.

"You villain!" said he, "where's your daughter?"

The fat man cast his eyes round, and then up at the open skylight.

"It is for me to ask you that," he shrieked, "you thieves! Spies and thieves! I have caught you, have caught you, have I? You are in my power. I'll serve you!" He turned and clattered down the stairs as fast as he could go.

"He's gone for the dog!" cried Miss Hunter.

"I have my revolver," said I.

"Better close the front door," cried Holmes and we all rushed down the stairs together. We had hardly reached the hall when we heard the baying of a hound, and then a scream of agony, with a horrible worrying sound which it was dreadful to listen to. An elderly man with a red face and shaking limbs came staggering out at a side door.

Holmes and I rushed out and round the angle of the house, with Toller hurrying behind us. There was the huge famished brute, its black muzzle buried in Rucastle's throat, while he writhed and screamed upon the ground. Running up I blew its brains out, and it fell over with its keen white teeth still meeting in the great creases of his neck. With much labor we separated them and carried him, living but horribly mangled, into the house. We laid him upon the drawing room sofa, and having dispatched the sobered Toller to bear the news to his wife, I did what I could to relieve his pain. We were all assembled round him when the door opened and a tall, gaunt woman entered the room.

"Mrs. Toller," cried Miss Hunter.

"Yes, miss. Mr. Rucastle let me out when he came back before he went up to you. Ah, miss, it is a pity you didn't let me know what you were planning for I would have told you that your pains were wasted."

"Ha!" said Holmes, looking keenly at her. "It is clear that Mrs. Toller knows more about this matter than any one else."

"Yes, sir, I do, and I am ready enough to tell what I know."

"Then, pray sit down and let us hear it, for there are several points on which I must confess that I am still in the dark."

"I will soon make it clear to you," said she, "and I'd have done so before now if I could ha' got out from the cellar. If there's police court business over this, you'll remember that I was the one that stood your friend, and that I was Miss Alice's friend, too.

"She was never happy at home, Miss Alice wasn't, from the time that her father married again. She was slighted like, and had no say in anything; but it never really became bad for her until after she met Mr. Fowler at a friend's house. As well as I could learn, Miss Alice had rights of her own by will, but she was so quiet and patient, she was, that she never said a word about them, but just left everything in Mr. Rucastle's hands. He knew he was safe with her; but when there was a chance of a husband coming forward, who would ask for all that the law would give him, then her father thought it time to put a stop on it. He wanted her to sign a paper, so that whether she married or not, he could use her money. When she wouldn't do it, he kept on worrying her until she got brain fever, and for six weeks was at death's door. Then she got better at last, all worn to a shadow, and with her beautiful hair cut off; but that didn't make no change in her young man, and he stuck to her as true as man could be."

"Ah," said Holmes, "I think that what you have been good enough to tell us makes the matter fairly clear, and that I can deduce all that remains. Mr. Rucastle then, I presume, took to this system of imprisonment."

"Yes, sir."

"And brought Miss Hunter down from London in order to get rid of the disagreeable persistence of Mr. Fowler."

"But Mr. Fowler, being a persevering man, as a good seaman should be, blockaded the house, and, having met you, succeeded by certain arguments, metallic or otherwise, in convincing you that your interests were the same as his."

"Mr. Fowler was a very kind-spoken, free-handed gentleman," said Mrs. Toller, serenely.

"And in this way he managed that your good man should have no want of drink, and that a ladder should be ready at the moment when your master had gone out."

"You have it, sir, just as it happened."

"I am sure we owe you an apology, Mrs. Toller," said Holmes, "for you have certainly cleard up everything which puzzled us. And here comes the country surgeon and Mrs. Rucastle, so I think, Watson, that we had best escort Miss Hunter back to Winchester, as it seems to me that our locus standi now is rather a questionable one."

And thus was solved the mystery of the sinister house with the copper beeches in front of the door. Mr. Rucastle survived, but was always a broken man, kept alive solely through the care of his devoted wife. They still live with their old servants, who probably know so much of Rucastle's past life, that he finds it difficult to part from them. Mr. Fowler and Miss Rucastle were married by special license in Southampton the day after their flight, and he is now the holder of a government appointment in the Island of Mauritius. As to Miss Violet Hunter, my friend Holmes, rather to my disappointment, manifested no further interest in her when once she had ceased to be the centre of one of his problems, and she is now the head of a private school at Walsall, where I believe that she has met with considerable success.

THE END.

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The shipbuilding yard at Walker, a few miles distant, is an annex to Elswick, and close by is a new offshoot—the shell and fuse factory of Scotswood. All these engineering triumphs on the Tyne were organized by the commanding genius of the late Lord Armstrong, but do not represent the whole of the mammoth undertaking which bears the name of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. At Openshaw, Manchester, are the renowned Whitworth engineering works, with a new addition in the shape of the largest armor-plate factory in the country, and nestling in the Bay of Naples, near the ruins of Cicero's villa, is the flourishing Italian branch of the house. In all an army of over 25,000 workmen are employed, whose wages bill totals £40,000 a week.

25,000 Men Wages £40,000 Weekly.

The firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. is more than a great business—it is a national institution. It has been bound up with the naval expansion and military history of the country for over half a century. The admiralty went to Elswick for its great naval architects—Sir William White, and his able successor, Mr. Philip Watts, who 16 years ago left the admiralty service to go to Elswick. On the other hand, Armstrongs indirectly drew from the army a talented captain of industry in the late Colonel Dyer, who laid down its steel works and organized the great Engineers' Federation. The present head of the great company—Sir Andrew Noble, the greatest of living authorities on artillery and explosives—was an artillery officer. Mr. George Rendell left a directorship in Armstrongs to be civil lord of the admiralty in 1883, and the founder of the firm himself was for five years in the service of the government.

The growth of the mammoth combination of engineering, ordnance manufacture and ship-building carried on by the firm is a stimulating example of courageous policy, inventiveness and resource. The works are probably the best equipped arsenal in the world, ready to turn out projectiles and guns of all kinds, make the steel, the armor-plate machinery, electrical plant, and everything else for the complete equipment of a warship, except marine boilers and gunpowder.

The Rise of Armstrongs.

The romantic story of how a Newcastle solicitor when at the age of 37, quitted his profession and almost at once became a leading engineer, is well known. After gaining a national reputation for his hydraulic machinery he invented the Armstrong gun. It marked the first great advance in artillery since the time of Waterloo. When thrown over by the government, to whom he had presented his invention, Armstrong looked for business abroad. The ordnance and the engineering works were amalgamated.

Soon afterwards the shipbuilding works of Charles Mitchell, lower down the Tyne, were annexed. Later on a branch was established in Italy, shipbuilding works started at Elswick, extensions made in other departments, and finally, in 1897, the historic house of Sir Joseph Whitworth was absorbed at a cost of about a million. The works were divided into seven great departments: engineering, ordnance, steel works, the Walker shipyard, the Elswick shipyard, the Italian branch and the Openshaw works, Manchester.

Never in the 60 years' history of this company has it shown more vigor or more determination to maintain its prominent position than it does to-day. Only a firm confident of its own strength and full of hope in the future could spend over a million within two years on remodelling its works and carrying out extensions.

The Elswick works are thoroughly modernized. Communication by rail and river is perfect. Inside the works a network of railways links all departments together. In the general engineering works the latest labor-saving machinery and machine tools are introduced.

In the adjoining steel works, hydraulic power is used to move huge masses of steel with the greatest ease, and propellers and shafts, 80 ft. in length and 80 tons in weight, are lifted about in response to the touch of a lever.

Developments of To-Day.

But the greatest department at Elswick is that devoted to ordnance, over which Sir Andrew Noble presides. The works contain over 4,000 machines of all kinds, from small ingenious contrivances to the Titanic machinery which moves with the greatest smoothness, doing the work of hundreds of men. The ordnance works turn out 6,500 tons of guns a year. The labor which this represents will be better understood when it is stated that a year is required to make a 10 in. gun, and eighteen months are spent on a 110-ton gun.

Between the ordnance works and the river are the Elswick shipyards, where some of the most celebrated warships of the world have been built from the designs of Sir William White and Mr. Philip Watts. Every detail of construction, from the designing to the perfect equipment of a warship ready for sea, is carried out at Elswick.

Among the notable ships which have left the yards are a number of battleships and cruisers for Japan; battleships for Norway; the New Orleans and the Albany, purchased by the United States; cruisers and battleships for Chili, the Argentine, Portugal, Brazil and other countries. The last two battleships executed for Japan are considered to be at least equal to any afloat, and the latest Elswick cruisers take the lead both in gunpowder and in speed.

The shipyard at Walker is devoted to general shipbuilding, and is responsible for some cleverly constructed vessels, such as the famous ice-breaker Ermak, constructed for the Russian government, and the boats which carry the trains across Lake Baikal on the Siberian route to Vladivostock.

New works have recently been erected at Scotswood, including a shell and fuse factory and a most perfect brass factory and joiners' workshops.

At the Whitworth works at Openshaw, Manchester, the greatest variety of machine tools, for which Sir Joseph Whitworth gained a world-wide reputation, are made, and the largest armor-plate works in the country are now completed. The firm found it necessary to spend £700,000 on armor-plate works in order to have always a supply for its shipyards.

The Italian works employ over a thousand men, and are chiefly occupied in building ships and executing armaments for the Italian government.

Combination Has Meant Strength.

The colossal and many-sided works of the company are in a state of perfect organization, due to the system of distributing responsibility and the presence of men of signal ability at the head of the different departments. Beginning with a man who combined great brain force with the power of application, Armstrongs have always sought and found the highest engineering talent. Their staff of experts are unequalled for ability. The head of every department possesses in some degree the characteristics of the founder. Every extension has added strength to the firm. The acquisition to the Walker shipyard was the first outlet for their engineering products, and gave them the necessary experience for starting the Elswick shipyard.

The accession of Mr. Vavasseur, the inventor of the copper band which gives the rotary movement to projectiles, and well known for his improvements in gun carriages, was another element of strength. The absorption of the Whitworth works was prompted partly by the fact that additional engineering plant was urgently required and partly to provide a new competition in armor-plate manufacture.

The Italian works enable the firm to become the chief shipbuilder and ordnance maker to the Italian government. The company has supplied warships to many countries, and ordnance to all. Its foreign trade in general engineering works and merchandise ships shows no sign of shrinking, and if it continues to adapt itself quickly to the changing condition of industry, its prosperity will remain unchecked.

The Danube flows through countries in which fifty-two languages and dialects are spoken.

Laplanders not infrequently cover 150 miles a day on their skates.

Paris has the biggest debt of any city in the world. It amounts to $901,000,000.

The most costly tomb in existence is that erected in honor of Mohammed.

FITS CURED

If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEBIG Co., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you

LEBIG'S FIT CURE

WAS ADAM A GIANT.

Some Interesting Remarks by a French Scholar.

The recent visit to Paris of the young Russian giant nine feet eight inches high has revived interest in giants in general, and a French savant (says the London Globe's Paris letter) has delivered himself of some interesting remarks on the subject. In 1718 it appears that a French scholar named Henzion published a work about giants, beginning with Adam, who, he asserts, was 123 feet 9 inches tall, while Eve was only 5 feet shorter. But Adam's descendants began to taper off from the beginning.

When they came to Noah they had sheared down that patriarchal navigator to the comparatively trivial stature of twenty-seven feet. Abraham was only twenty feet in height, and Moses stopped at thirteen, a dwarf in comparison. After the great law-giver the stature of mankind came down to its present average, in which there has been no marked change, except in individual cases, since the beginning of the historical and statistical period.

Now and then a Colossas arises out of a generation of pigmies, like the young Russian refered to, and a big skeleton is dug up, showing that nature has some obscure need of giants, and has never allowed the race entirely to run out. It seems, according to the savant referred to, that they are generally weak-minded, as well as frail of body, and, as a rule, they do not live long. Dwarfs, on the other hand, are often nimble-witted, and stand a good chance of longevity.

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SHERLOCK HOLMES STORIES

IN THE VICTORIA TIMES Every Saturday.

Saturday, October 21st
WILL APPEAR
The Adventures of The Noble Bachelor

The exclusive right belongs to THE TIMES

The Best Ever Written

Each Detective Story Complete in Itself

Owing to the great popularity of the Sherlock Holmes Stories, arrangements have been made by the Times for the publication of a series by Sir Conan Doyle. When Sir Conan Doyle created the character of Sherlock Holmes, he founded an absolutely unique type and reconstructed the entire theory and nature of detective stories. Doyle made his detective a deductive genius, and the style and nature of his adventures set the world a talking. Thousands of people regard Holmes as a personal friend and they would not miss a single one of his adventures.

The following stories will appear, one each Saturday in the order given below:

Oct. 21—The Adventures of TheNoble Bachelor
Oct. 28—The Red Headed League
Nov. 4—A Case of Identity.
Nov. 11—Silver Blaze
Nov. 18—The Yellow Face
Nov. 25—The Stockbroker's Clerk
Dec. 2—The Gloria Scott
Dec. 9—The Musgrave Ritual

Our London Letter.

London, Sept. 30.—Quite unexpected was the news of the death of Dr. Barnardo, perhaps the greatest practical philanthropist that the country has ever seen. It would be difficult to estimate the amount of good accomplished by Dr. Barnardo during forty years of strenuous toil on behalf of the waifs and strays of London and other great centres of population in this country. He has been the means of taking something like 55,000 children off the streets, educating them, and training them so that they should be capable of leading honest and industrious lives either at home or in the colonies. Some sixteen thousand of these rescued waifs have been sent to Canada. The statistics of the work to which he devoted his life are indeed astonishing, and represent a volume of misery relieved, which is the best proof that could be wanted of the success attending this great philanthropist's efforts. The only passport to his paternal care was that of destitution and the outcast children of poverty and crime were his children. In later years the work increased so much that the burden of carrying it on was very severe, and it is believed that the strain was responsible for the sudden break-up of Dr. Barnardo and that the real cause of his death was overwork, for in these days of longevity his demise at the age of sixty-one is comparatively early. Fortunately, Dr. Barnardo's homes are so thoroughly organized that his death will not interfere with the work they are doing. He has long been assisted by a council, and that body will carry on the work of the homes on the same principles and in the same spirit as the founder.

Eton's New Master.

It was not to be expected that an old Etonian like Canon Lyttleton, who has just entered upon his duties as head master of Eton College, would make many changes in the curriculum of a school so obviously conservative as Eton is. Old and new Etonians are, therefore, congratulating themselves on the fact that the old order of things is to continue, and that the sacred traditions of the college will not be interfered with. This fact along goes far to ensure the popularity of the new head master, and has created a favorable impression, and Canon Lyttleton was received by the boys with every evidence of complete approbation. So many rumors had been gaining ground as to the sweeping changes that had taken place during the summer vacation that the old boys were looking forward with anything but pleasure to their return to college.

Property in Theatres.

The London county council is the bane of the theatrical manager. After insisting on endless expenditure in the matter of fireproof curtains, extra exits, etc., the council has now turned its attention to the question of lights. For years past it has been customary to lower or extinguish the lights while performances are actually in progress. This custom not only confines the attention entirely to the stage, of those who are depicting a drama, but it enables the audience to see scenic effects to the best advantage. The council, however, commands that in future the auditorium is not to be darkened while a play is in progress, owing to fear of panic, if fire should break out. If this new order spoils a moonlight effect or mars the brightness of a beautiful ballet, the council cares not so long as it gains its end, which is the safeguarding of the public from accident. It was urged that as a man was kept at most theatres for the special purpose of switching on the lights at a moment's notice, this did away with the difficulty. But the council held that so long as mankind was prone to forgetfulness, a certain risk was incurred. It follows, therefore, that however managers may grumble there is no course open to them but to grin and bear the new edict.

The Finger Print.

An interesting point in the report of the commissioner of police, just published, is the growing triumph of the finger-print system of identification. In countless burglary cases, and recently in a murder case, there has been sufficient evidence of its efficiency. Bottles, glasses, cash boxes, window sills and all sorts of things have helped to give criminals away, and in the identification of the regular jail-bird it has been of the greatest value. It is said, however, that burglars have latterly taken to the wearing of gloves in the pursuit of their calling, thus doing away with the discovery of chance finger-prints. These wily thieves are not to be caught by such simple methods in future, and will take care not to leave these incriminating marks behind; but the fact that in 1904 the number of successful recognitions by this method reached the large figure of 5,155, shows that the great majority have not thought of this latter expedient.

The "Dark Chamber."

A certain touch of romance was given to the coming of age of Lord Glamis, son of the Earl of Strathmore, and a descendant of one of the oldest families in Scotland, by the fact that a tremendous secret attaches to a mysterious chamber in Castle Glamis, which is imparted to the eldest son of the family on the day of his majority by his father. The secret was imparted during the festivities in connection with his coming of age, and it is said to be "a grim hereditary mystery—a terror that each earl transmits to his successor, calling in but one trusted witness, lest the chain of the dark story be severed. . . . Thus does each Earl of Strathmore carry in his breast unuttered until the appointed hour the fateful legend of his race." One is glad to find in modern life some verification in fact of the "dark secrets" connected with the families of the nobility with which we are so often thrilled in the pages of fiction.

Australian Emigration.

A strong impetus is given to the increase of emigration in this country by the news that the New South Wales government has decided not only to place land at the disposal of the newcomers, but also to assist suitable emigrants to pay their passage. The hard facts of a heavy debt and a dwindling population are doubtless bringing Australian politicians to realise that it is only by means of a plentiful supply of labor that the natural resources of Australia can be turned to practical advantage, and also freely for the type of labor that it wants. But Australia will have to hold out tempting baits before the tide of emigration is turned in her direction for Canada, so near home, is bound to attract the emigrant, and the glamour of South Africa is not easily shaken off. In the case of the latter country there is, we understand from the secretary of the Imperial South African Association, a big demand for laborers in connection with railway construction, and for those with a knowledge of farming there is even wider scope.

Russia's New Fleet.

From an authoritative source comes the statement that there is now in London a representative of the Russian government who has begun negotiations with a certain group of shipowners with a view to building a new fleet of battleships, cruisers, destroyers and torpedo boats for that country. From this rumor one would gather that Mr. Schwab and his associates have failed to convince the authorities at St. Petersburg that the new fleet could be better built in the United States. It would certainly be a great score for the British shipbuilding industry if this contract should be pulled off. A novel point about the Russian scheme is the intention of placing the whole contract with one company, with liberty to make whatever sub-contracts it desires. At first sight this seems an impossible project, but with firms like Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., and others too numerous to mention, it is quite practicable. A combination could be got together of such firms which would provide this new Russian navy quicker than dockyard time, without going outside their own resources. In the shipbuilding and allied industries, we can hold our own in England with the best.

Fashions.

Fashions in underwear usually follow the general lines of what is being worn outside, and in consequence, many of the newest nightgowns are being made in the Empire style. Silk or lawn are the materials most in vogue, and lace of every description issued as trimming, no less than three varieties being employed on the same garment. The square yokes are fashioned of valenciennes lace, or of embroidery. Lace motifs combined with hairpin work and ticked lawn are also used for yokes on dainty nightgowns as also hand-embroidered lawn inlet with rows of fine insertion. Wide insertion laced with ribbon, border the yokes, as a rule, and the ribbon is tied in a bow in front or at the side, with long ends hanging down. Low necks are very general in some of the latest nightgowns and short ribbon sleeves, made very full and caught in above the elbow with bands of insertion, run through with ribbon are the novelties of the moment.

As regards underskirts for day wear there is little change except they are invariably chosen in a silk to match the costume, while trimming frequently consists of cross bands of a contrasting color. A petticoat of pale blue taffetas was trimmed with a deep flounce finely tucked and gathered. This was adorned with a lattice effect of narrow, stitched folds of pink silk. Petticoats of mauve and amethyst colored silk are ornamented with strappings and ruchings of silk in deeper shades. White or cream brocade seems to be the most favored material for evening underskirts, taffetas and glace silk being considered to stiff and "rustly." One example of this kind, which belonged to a trousseaux outfit, was fashioned with a wide panelled flounce, laced at the top with silver cord and tasselled ends. The panels were edged with kiltings of lace over chiffon.

Children's Column.

ONLY A FLOWER.

It was only a Flower of the Forest,
And it bloomed in a beautiful glade,
But it bowed its head, for well it knew
That its loveliness soon would fade.
All alone in the wild, wild wood,
Could a little wild flower do the world any good?

It was only a Flower of the Forest,
But a little girl passed that way,
And she saw, and cried, "Ah, how sweet you are, . .
I must pluck you—dear floweret gay;
To my poor little suffering friend you shall go,
In the dark, dark dens where no sweet flowers grow.

It was only a Flower of the Forest,
Far, far from its native glade,
Peacefully laid in the gentle clasp
Of a tiny cripple maid.
"I will take you with me to Heaven," she cried;
Then she kissed the soft bloom that she loved—and died.

It was only a Flower of the Forest,
And 'tis withered now, I know;
But they tenderly laid it within the grave
Of the child who loved it so.
And I somehow think it will bloom above,
In the beautiful bowers of The Garden of Love.

WOMEN'S WAYS.

Time was, not very long ago,
When Mabel's walking skirt
Trailed half a yard behind to show
How well she swept the dirt.
But "short and sweet" are in again,
No more the grievance rankles,
For Mabel's now curtailed her train,
And shows her dainty ankles.

But Mabel has a thrifty mind;
To supplement her charms,
The frills that once she wore behind
She fastens on her arms.
Her sleeves are made in open bags,
Like trousers in the Navy;
No more she sweeps the streets, but drags
Her sleeve across the gravy.

A FINE HIDING PLACE.

"Shut your eyes and hold your ears," said Baby Bess. "We're going to play hunt the handkerchief. Only I can't find my handkerchief, and I'll hide my ribbon instead." So she tiptoed across the room and laid the ribbon on the window sill behind the flower pots.

Edna and Harold had a long hunt for it, and, when they gave it up, Baby Bess herself could not find it. There was the window sill, there the flower pots, but the ribbon was not to be seen. Where had it gone?

Now, it happened that morning that Mrs. Oriole was hunting for a string, and when she spied the baby's ribbon in the open window, she thought: "Ah, that is just what I want!" So she took it in her bill and carried it away.

When the autumn came and the leaves fed, the children saw an empty oriole's nest in the elm tree, and Harold climbed up and brought it down. And what do you think he found in it? How the children all laughed. For there, in the bottom of the nest, was Baby Bess' blue ribbon, just where Mrs. Oriole wove it in to make a soft bed for the children.

A LITTLE INVALID.

Elsie had some pet fowls, and her favorite hen had hatched six pretty little chickens.

One evening when Elsie was giving them their supper one of the little chickens went up close to the door just as she was going to shut it. She didn't notice it, and it got its poor little foot jammed in the door. Little Elsie was terribly distressed. She picked up the chicken and ran indoors, calling out: "Mother, mother, come and help me!"

Her mother went to see what was the matter, and helped her to bathe the chick's foot and wrap it up, and then Elsie made it up a nice little bed in a basket.

The next morning Elsie fed her chick with some nice little bits of bread and butter, and took it out of doors. It soon got better, and was able to go back to its mother, though this little chicken got tamer than any of the others, and so fond of Elsie. Whenever it was let out it would always run after her to see if she had got anything for it.

"You reckon dar's any watermelons in Heaven?" "Go 'long, man. Would it be Heaven ef dey wuzn't?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Elderly Passenger—"You might not suspect it, miss, but I'm nearly old enough to be your grandfather. That is why I don't rise and offer you my seat." The Young Woman—"Indeed, sir, there is no need of your apologizing. You quite look it."—Chicago Tribune.

"No," said the actor, "I can't say that the critics have ever said anything unkind about my acting; but, to tell you the truth, it is somewhat monotonous to find myself continually included among 'the rest of the company, who do not call for special mention.'"—Boston Transcript.

The London Telegraph tells why no hymn with a number less than 31 is sung at the English church at Monte Carlo. A member of the congregation once used the hymn sung at a morning service, No. 32, as a "tip" and left the church to put the maximum on 32. It turned up. Gossip about the "inspiration" led a number of persons the following Sunday to play the number of the last hymn. Again it won. The next Sunday the church could not accommodate the crush of worshippers, but their intent was frustrated, as the highest number on the roulette table is 36, and 37 is now the lowest number ever given out in the church.

"Why didn't you see the man?"

"I did see him your Honor, and asked him what he was doing hanging around."

"What did he say?"

"He said he was lookin' into the location as he was goin' in for jewellery himself."

"Well, he did. He robbed the store."

"Well, your Honor, even if he was a thief, he was no liar."—New York Sun.

Cubley—"Yes, the 'Answers to Correspondents' editor is on his vacation, and I'm holding down his desk." DeRitter—"Huh! Much you know about that!" Cubley—"Why, that job's a cinch in the summer. All you've got to do is to tell girls how to remove tan and freckles."—Philadelphia Press.

"After all, the old saying, 'There's always room at the top,' doesn't mean anything." "Unless," replied the travelling man, "it means that the lower berths in a sleeper are usually taken before you get there."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"You've caught a fresh cold, haven't you?"

"Tsh! Bayhe I have, but id bakes be feel bighty stale, I tell you."—Philadelphia Press.

The Heiress—"Papa, I am considerably embarrassed to discover that I am engaged to marry both the Duke and the Count."

"How like your mother, to jump in and buy more than she wants, just because it is cheap!"—Life.

De Long—I say, old man, when are you going to pay back the $10 I let you have six months ago?

Shortwad—Oh, in a few days. I would have paid it back long ago, only I was afraid of hurting your feelings.

De Long—In what way?

Shortwad—I didn't want you to think I thought you needed the money.—Chicago News.

RIDDLES.

What trees has fire no effect upon?—Ash trees, because when burned, they are "ashes" still.

What line of steamers has always music on board?—The P. and O. (pi-an-o).

What is always at the head of Fashion, yet always out-of-date?—The letter F.

Why is a poor singer like a counterfeiter?—Because he is an utterer of bad notes.

What is the difference between the Czar of Russia and a beggar?—One issues manifestoes; the other manifests his toes without his shoes.

What chasm often separates friends?—Sarcasm.

Jetsam, Jokes and Jingles

WHEN I GO HOME.

It comes to me often in silence,
When the firelight spatters low—
When the black uncertain shadows
Seem wraiths of the long ago;
Always with throb of heartache
That thrills each pulsive vein,
Comes the old, unquiet longing
For the peace of home again.

Outside of my darkening window
Is the great world's crash and din,
And slowly the autumn's shadows
Come drifting, drifting in.
Sobbing, the night winds murmur
To the plash of the autumn rain,
But I dream of the glorious greeting
When I go home again.

—Eugene Field.

Knicker—"What caused the accident?" Becker—"He suddenly gained control of his machine."—Brooklyn Life.

"Has she ever had any experience in speaking in public?" "Yes, indeed. She has a box at the opera."—Cleveland Leader.

Poet—"This, sir, is the only poem I ever wrote." Editor—"Well, cheer up. Nobody's going to take it away from you."—Cleveland Leader.

"I notice they've got some insurance men on the stand in New York." "Looks more like they've got 'em on the run!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Redd—"I see a New York walking delegate goes about in an automobile." Greene—"Well, I guess he walks a lot at that."—Yonkers Statesman.

Singleton—"Have you decided what you are going to call the baby, old man?" Wedderton—"Certainly. I'm going to call him whatever my wife names him."—Chicago Daily News.

She—"Algie is getting awfully conceited. Is he not?" He—"I should say he is. Why, if you happen to mention the Supreme Being in his presence he looks quite self-conscious."—Brooklyn Life.

"Honesty is the best policy," remarked the old-fashioned man. "Yes," answered the discontented citizen. "But some of our big insurance companies haven't been writing that kind."—Washington Star.

Editor—"I wonder whatever became of the mate to this joke?" Contributor—"Why—how do you mean?" Editor—"Well, you know, we're told that Noah took a pair of every sort of thing into the ark with him."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Are you going to betray the people after they put you into office?" "My dear sir," answered Senator Sorghum, "you misapprehend. The people did not put me into office. And shall I go back on the men who did?"—Washington Star.

"Well, how did you sleep last night?" asked the proprietor of the summer hotel. "On the floor," replied the man who had arrived the evening before. "I found that it was just as soft as the bed and didn't sag."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"How did you like my talk last night?" asked the beginner in the lecture field. "Well," replied the candid critic, "you didn't take advantage of your many opportunities." "I didn't?" "No, you had a number of opportunities to quit before you did."—Philadelphia Press.

"I sent for you, sir," said Mr. Lounsley, "to fix a key in my daughter's piano." "But," protested the artisan, "I'm not a piano-tuner; I'm a locksmith." "Exactly; I want you to fix the blooming thing so I can lock it up when I feel like it."—Philadelphia Press.

Citiman—"Is it really only ten minutes' walk to the station from your house?" Cubbubs—"What a ridiculous question! Nobody in our lovely suburb ever walks to the station; I believe, however, that it's ten minutes' walk from the station."—Philadelphia Press.

The professor, who has a large lawn, was making his regular daily attempt to keep it clear of the autumn leaves contributed by his neighbors' trees. "There's a good deal of rake-off in this business," he said, stopping a moment to rest, "but not a cent of graft."—Chicago Tribune.

One of Marshall P. Wilder's stories of American humor is about a fond husband coming home and finding his pretty young wife in tears.

"What's the matter, darling?" asked he.

"The dog ate up the lovely cream pie I made for your dinner," sobbed the wife.

"Never mind—dry your tears, little girl—I'll buy you another dog," said the husband.

"How," asked the first political pirate, "will we be able to get aboard the ship of state? The reform element has gained control of the party." "Wait," said the wise old henchman, "until the next convention. Then we'll slip a little plank into the platform that'll carry us through." "Ah!" commented the other pirate, "sort of a political gang-plank, eh?"—Judge.

Miss Carey Thomas, the President of Bryn Mawr College, talked at luncheon about the ingeniousness of children.

"A friend of mine," she said, "once showed me a letter that her little son had written her from Andover. The letter ran like this:

"'Dear Mother:—I am well and I hope you are well. Will you please send me $2? I know the last did not last long, but it is all spent now, and I need $2 badly. I hope you are well. I am well. Please do not forget $2.'

"Then there was this postscript:

"'I was ashamed to ask for money so soon after the last you sent that I sent after the postman to get this letter back, but it was too late, he had gone.'"—San Antonio Express.

"Be ye worried, Miranda?"

"No, Zeke."

"Ain't got no secret troubles?"

"No, Zeke."

"Be ye expectin' anythin' unpleasant?"

"No, Zeke. Why ye askin'? What's yer reason?"

"O, I ain't got no reason. I was just askin' fer nothin' in perticler, like women do."

First Messenger Boy—What did the boss say when he had yez on de carpet fer gittin' spilt offen yez bike an' muddyin' yer new duds?

Second Messenger Boy—He said his decision was the same as President Newman's, of th' N'York Central.

F. M. B.—And what was dat?

S. M. B.—Dat in de light av me record he wuz convinced th' wreck wuzn't caused.—Baltimore American.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

A BAD YESTERDAY'S GOOD TO-DAY.

The International Sunday school lesson for October 15th is "Returning From Captivity," Ezra ii., 64-70; i., 1-11; Psa., cxxvi.

By William T. Ellis.

Only in the light of to-day can we understand yesterday; and to-morrow is essential to the completion of to-day. We have all heard the iterated instruction:

"A day at a time
Is a wholesome rhyme,
A good one to live by,
A day at a time.

Yet a life so lived would get nowhere. Only purpose prevails. Retrospect and prospect are essential to proportions. The Jewish captivity would have been unintelligible and purposeless punishment without the return which is here studied.

The Jews had endured a seventy-year-long yesterday, which attuned all their harps to a minor key. The captivity, long prophesied, had been gall of bitterness to every soul that cherished the national hope. Then suddenly out of the long, dark night dawned the sun of a new day; Cyrus gave them permission to return to Jerusalem.

The exile had served its purpose of purification and humbling; so, by an unexpected schoolmaster, the disciplined Jews were let out of that hard school and bidden to run home and be good.

"His Day Is Marching On."

Tearful Jeremiah had his part in this glorious news; he did not live to see the great consummation of his prophecy; but his spirit was in the deed. The Scriptural narrative links him with the return from captivity. For, as we have already studied, Balshazzar and his brilliant Babylon were doomed, God's handwriting having so inscribed upon the wall. Cyrus, the tolerant and far-sighted Persian King, had succeeded to the throne of Babylonia, as well as to control of all the known world except Egypt.

Jehovah made Cyrus his tool. How? We do not know. Who can even tell the motives and influences back of his neighbor's conduct, or even of his own? It may have been Daniel, standing high in the kingdom and close to the throne, who skilfully led Cyrus to this wise decision.

"God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform."

Whatever the agent, the Cause was Jehovah. "His truth is marching on" in spite of all and through all. The nub of this ancient lesson is the sovereignty of Jehovah, who is King of Kings. The Golden Text interprets the story, "Jehovah hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad"—and that passage is to be read with the accent, not upon "the great things," or the gladness, but upon "Jehovah."

Two Kings.

Cyrus, the wise and benevolent, figures largely in this story. His judgment was riper and broader than that of the Kings who had gone before, like Nebuchadnezzar, for instance. The latter had offended the religious sensibilities of the peoples whom he had made captives. He carried their gods or their sacred vessels to Babylon, and showed them subordinate to the gods of Babylonia. Not so Cyrus. He respected the deepest instincts of his newly-made subjects. By allowing them to remain loyal to their God and to their own old home, he bound them in loyalty to himself. While it was part of the divine Providence for Cyrus to decree this return of the Jewish captive, it also was good politics for Cyrus. Palestine lay as a buffer between the dominions of Cyrus and his unconquered enemy, Egypt. It would be well for him to have in this strategic state a hardy, resolute, loyal people.

Therefore, like refreshing rain from Heaven on parched earth that had ceased to hope, fell the proclamation of the Persian ruler. What joy it meant to the faithful, who had been eating out their hearts in despair for half a century or more, we may readily imagine. Many had died hopeless with a lament for Jerusalem upon their lips. The new generation, young and "practical," had made the best of it by settling down to prosperity in Babylonia. Now, thrilling the hearts of all, came this proclamation acknowledging the Kingship of Jehovah and Cyrus' obligation to build the temple, and giving free permission to whosoever desired to return, to go back to the city of David, while those whose free choice was to remain were bidden to help the pilgrims. Cyrus, in a master stroke of humility or wisdom, put himself on the same plane as the other helpers in the return. In doing God's will, Prince and peasant are on a level. The first and highest and only duty of all men, whatever their estate or position, is to carry out the revealed purposes of Jehovah.

Picked Pioneers.

Opportunities are testings. This proclamation and its permission ran like a dividing line among the Jews. Many had, in the easy, adaptable fashion which has always characterized their race, established themselves in various parts of the kingdom. They had prospered and grown rich. Their roots had struck deep in the new soil. Business and social allegiances bound them to Babylon. Moreover, Cyrus was a good man. By remaining where they were they could insure peace and success. So why not stay? In fact, the greatest danger confronting the Jewish nation at this time was that they would, like the ten tribes before them, be merged into the surrounding nations and lose their own identity as a chosen people. This epochical return was nothing less than the salvation of the race.

This free choice offered by Cyrus made certain that the best among the Jews, the most devoted patriots, the most resolute characters, should go down to people this strategic stretch of land for him, bound to him by double ties of loyalty and gratitude. Pioneers are always powerful. Men of force were needed for the rehabilitation of Jerusalem. Only men who will greatly dare, can greatly do for God or man. This time of choosing was like the choice which confronts every person who considers entrance upon the Christian life. It requires renunciation as well as high purpose. It takes stamina to build Jerusalem of a Christian character.

The Head of the House.

Naturally in the return movement the heads of the old houses led. They were the men of responsibility, accustomed to making momentous decisions. It is a serious burden which any man assumes when he sets out to be the head of a house; marriage has sobered many a frivolous youth into a careful, discerning man. The head of the house has to lead. He must decide for himself and for others. Yet he is no man who shirks this high responsibility of manhood.

Others followed by thousands in the footsteps of these leaders. The record tells of forty-two thousand returning Jews, as well as seven thousand servants. This summary doubtless includes those who went back later with Nehemiah. The list of servants indicates the character of the returning immigrants. Quite different they from the sort who swarm into a new country by way of Ellis Island. They were chosen people, indeed; not all were rich in goods, but all possessed riches of spirit and devotion. They were the sort to undertake the hard march of the caravan with all its obstacles. Journeys to any Jerusalem worth while are never easy; but the goal compensates for the way.

The Stay-at-Homes.

Life is an intricate web, only to be unravelled in heaven. The interdependence of the whole, the relative importance of the different parts are beyond human understanding. We give medals to the men behind the guns whose markmanship wins battles, but what of the men in overalls whose skill made the gun trustworthy and effective? And what is the share of the grimy man who mines the coal which fed the furnaces in the achievement of the warship whose speed sets the world a-wonder? We are thrilled by the eloquence of the speaker, and we never remember the mother, the sister, the friend, the father, the teacher, whose sacrifice and labors brought him to this point of fitness. Some day we shall understand how all of life is closely linked together. Then many a woman, instead of seeking a spectacular career for herself, will be willing to spend her life in ministering, say, in the humble capacity of keeping a boarding house for students that will be a real home. It is noble to preach, and they share in the noble service who build pulpits and help equip preachers.

The pilgrims to Jerusalem could not have journeyed without these stay-at-home helpers. This return from exile is a study in co-operation. Some travelled, but others furnished the beasts of burden, and food and provisions, and gold and silver and equipment, in every way possible to strengthening the hands of the travellers. King, Princes, merchants, farmers, poor widows—all lavished their store upon the rejoicing ones bound for the city of their dreams.

So in the song of gladness which the return evoked, both stay-at-homes and pilgrims could join. And what an eloquent expression of a nation's heart of thanksgiving is that which we find in Psalm 126, the interpretation of this whole epoch:

"When Jehovah brought back those that returned to Zion,
We were like unto them that dream.
Then was our mouth filled with laughter,
And our tongues with singing:
Then said they among the nations,
Jehovah hath done great things for them.
Jehovah hath done great things for us;
Whereof we are glad.
Turn again our captivity, O Jehovah,
As the streams in the south.
They that sow in tears shall reap in joy.
He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing seed for sowing,
Shall doubtless come again with joy, bringing his sheaves with him."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY TOPICS

GOOD GOALS, AND BETTER.

Terse comments upon the uniform prayer-meeting topic of the Young People's Societies — Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, Baptist Young People's Union, etc. —for October 15th, "Better Work Our Society Should Do." Heb. vi., 7-12; xiii., 20-21.

By William T. Ellis.

A wise old saying has it that "the good is the enemy of the best." In a sense, it is at times true that if people and conditions were worse they would be better. Self-complacency is the most hopeless of conditions. There is such a state of mind as "a divine discontent"; and more young people need to enter into it than into the satisfaction with their lot which is so frequently held up as desirable. Only a quickened purpose for betterment can lead to better work or character.

* * *

There are good goals and there are better. The man who keeps out of jail, does not beat his wife, and maintains his family in some degree of comfort is looked up on in certain strata of society as a model man. And that is, indeed, a good goal—to be a law-abiding, industrious, self-supporting, home-making citizen. But far better is the goal of the man who, taking all the foregoing for granted, and never for an instant considering the possibility of defaulting in these primary duties, determines to make the most of himself that he may minister most effectively to his fellow men. His ambition is to spend his life in human service, for the glory of God. So he becomes a leader of men by being a developer of the glorious company of noble lives who have passed on to perfection. Because of the greatness of his goals, the standards of many others have been elevated.

* * *

The self-satisfied are easily satisfied.

* * *

No goal is good enough that is not the highest that one is capable of attaining.

* * *

No thoughtful person can contemplate, without having his imagination stirred, the potentialities of an organization of warm-blooded, level-headed, resolute young men and women, such as comprise the average Christian Endeavor Society or Epworth League. To such a band, all things are possible. Their united, purposeful effort could transform any community. It could perform wonders for the purification of the neighborhood's politics; the local political "club" would stand no chance against it, because of its patriotic disinterestedness, the soundness of its position and the natural winsomeness of youth's enthusiasm. So also with practical philanthropy; the sick could be visited, the needy relieved, and the community's social and ethical ideals elevated. Once let a company of resolute young Christians become conscious of their possibilities, and there will be almost no limit to the good they can accomplish.

* * *

Self-betterment must always precede and accompany betterment of service.

* * *

One of Kipling's more recent poems has for its refrain, "There was a man." Back of every notable achievement, in nation or neighborhood or organization, may be discerned an individual. Once I heard a romantic story, none the less romantic because it was the choking voice of a lover that related it, of a little New England town that had been bereft of its most useful resident, a noble young woman. The general demonstration of grief over a loss that seemed to affect personally every one in the community was really remarkable. This lofty-visioned girl, instead of poring over the isolation of her lot and her lack of opportunities for a career, set about doing the best she could right in that little town. She became the dominating spirit of the Christian Endeavor Society and of the church. It was she who organized a Chautauqua circle of the empty-lived young people. Through her efforts a small public library was erected and she became the librarian. Counsellor and confidant of all the young people around, she made her life a deposit in many other lives. The sick, the sorrowing, the poor, all felt her beneficent ministry. And along the way of those countless duties which she had found for herself she met life's richest reward, the true love of a noble heart akin to her own. Though called away in the flower of young womanhood, hers had been a great life, far-reaching success, and it remains a memory to inspire and bless a community.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

Time ripens all things.—Cervantes.

* * *

Were I a nightingale, I would act the part of a nightingale; were I a swan, the part of a swan.—Epictetus.

* * *

She doeth little kindnesses
Which most leave undone, or despise.
—Lowell.

* * *

You may think, in looking out upon the world, that the great difference between people is that some have many things to enjoy and others very few; when you know them better you will find that a greater difference is that some have great power to enjoy and others very little.—Rhondda Williams.

* * *

Resist the Devil and he will flee from you.—Bible.

* * *

Progress, man's distinctive mark alone,
Not God's, and not the beasts; God is, they were;
Man partly is, and wholly hopes to be.
—Robert Browning.

* * *

Every man who becomes a drunkard becomes so trying to be a moderate drinker and failing.—John B. Gough.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Tennessee officials have been called upon to face damage suits instituted by Mormon missionaries, whose preaching they had attempted to suppress.

* * *

Rev. Dr. W. W. McKinney, editor of The Presbyterian, the most conservative organ of the denomination, died suddenly a few days ago.

* * *

Buddhist priests and Christians in Japan maintain fraternal relations. A Buddhist priest was recently the speaker at a Y. M. C. A. meeting held in a Congregational church in Okayama.

* * *

The tenth anniversary of the National Luther League, which is the young people's organization of the Lutheran church, will be celebrated by local churches and district unions throughout the denomination at the end of the month.

* * *

The report that Boobooagam Annai, a distinguished high caste convert from Hinduism, had been kidnapped, has been denied. It is now said that she recanted Christianity, and returned of her own accord to her old faith.

* * *

One of the incidents of the break between France and the Vatican has been the transfer of Roman Catholic missions in the East from a French protectorate to an Italian.

* * *

A feature of the national convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which a thousand delegates attended last month in Chicago, was a pilgrimage to the birthplace of the Brotherhood, St. James church, Chicago. The delegates were all lodged in the University of Chicago buildings.

* * *

Three and a half bushels of spectacles were received by a Protestant Episcopal missionary in Alaska, at the beginning of the open season in June, and the supply bade fair to continue all summer. He had asked for spectacles for the use of the Indians along the Yukon river.

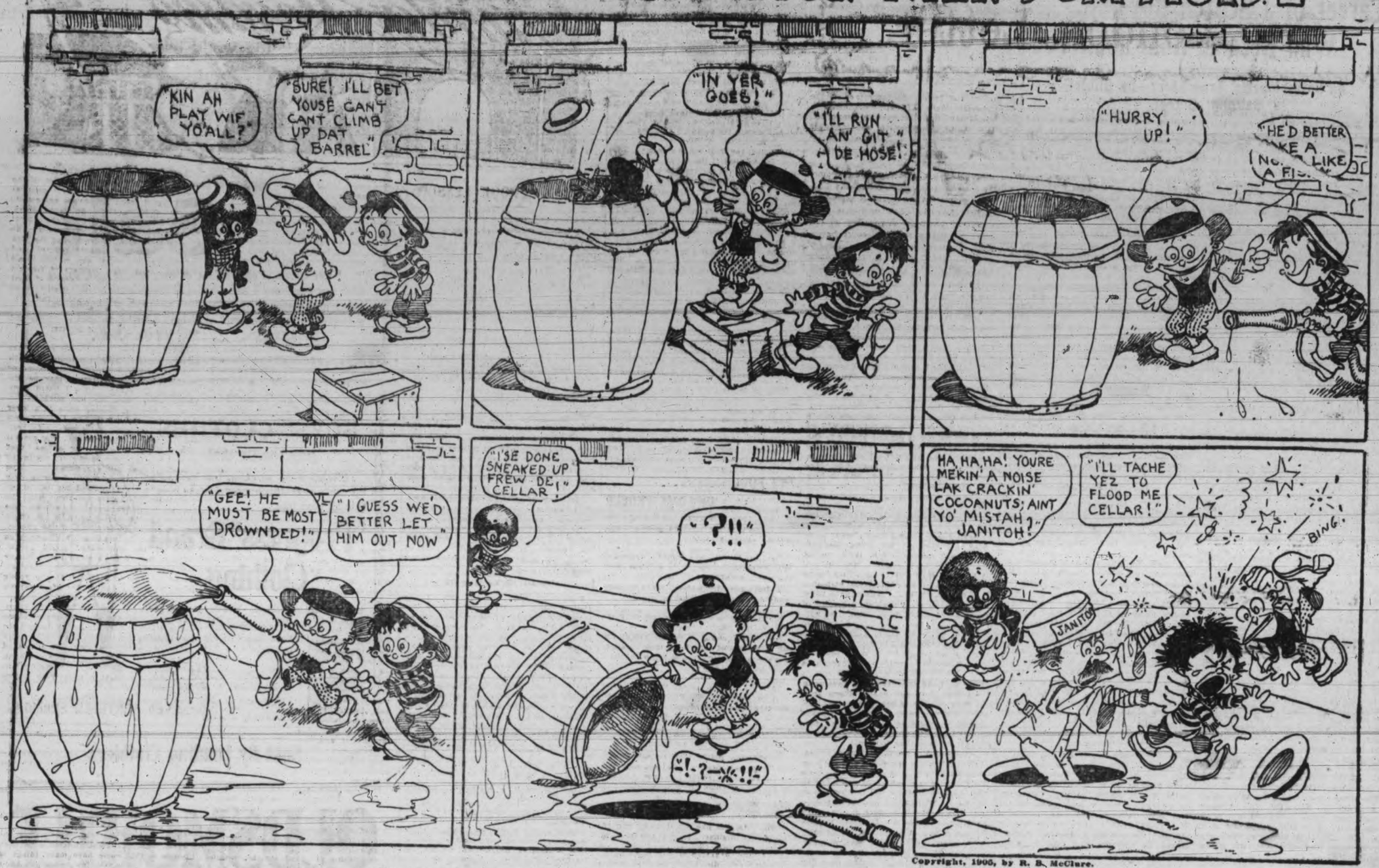
* * *

Although the American Board of Foreign Missions declined to take any definite action on "tainted money" at its last month's meeting in Seattle, Dr. Washington Gladden says that he means to continue his campaign against the board's policy.

* * *

During the past year archeologists have unearthed in the region of Mount Sinai a great quantity of antiquities, including six tons of papyri, and many relics. These are believed to be more than six thousand years old, and they must have been buried before Moses was born.

SAMBO DONE LET DA JANITOR MEK' SOM' NOISE



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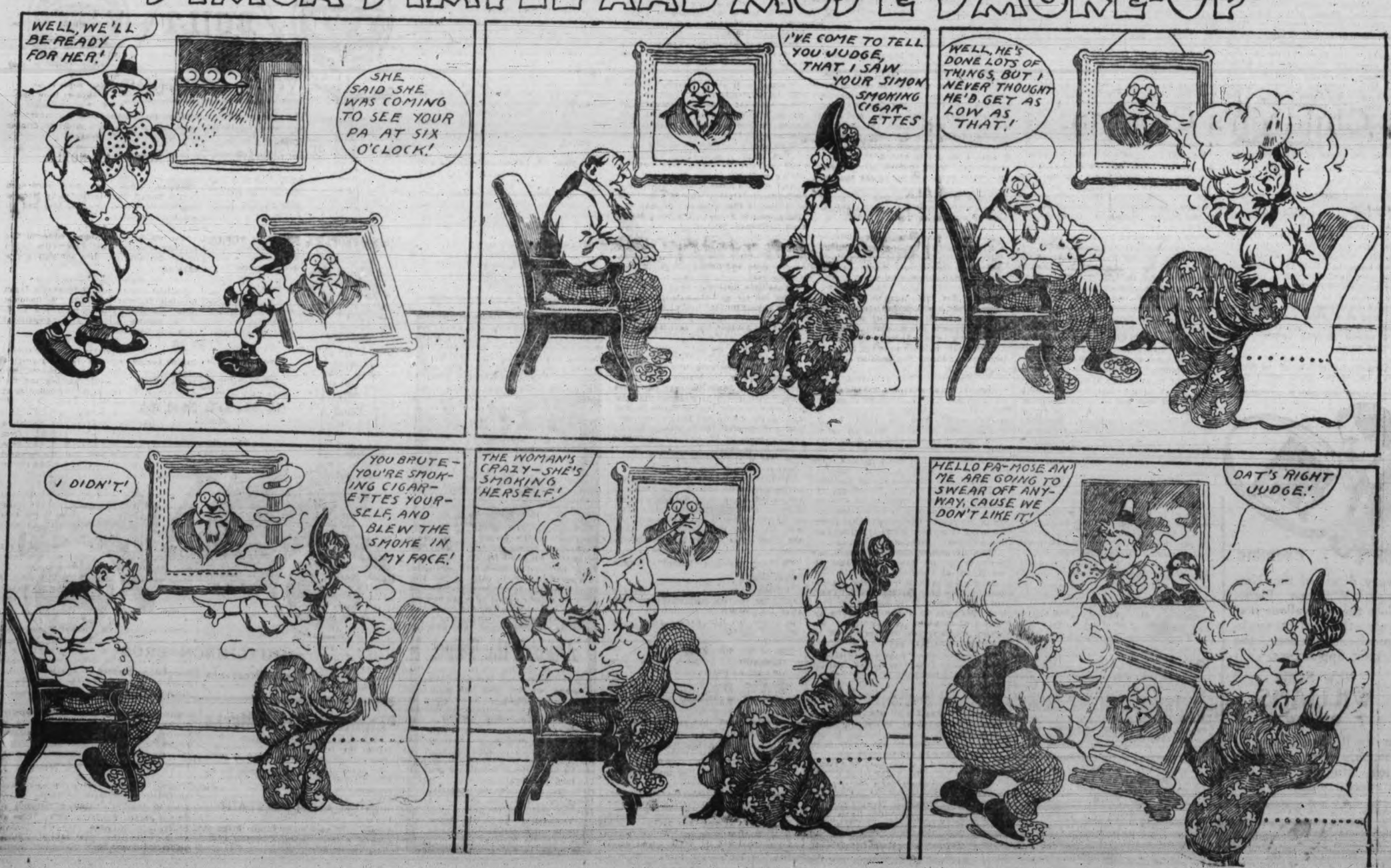
SIMON SIMPLE AND MOSE SMOKE-UP



Career of a Scotch Boy Who Became Hon. John Tod

An Unfashionable True Story—By Gilbert Malcolm Sproat.

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CHAPTER III.

The most striking difference next to the uniform low terrain—between the land I was now in and the hilly Scotch countryside which I had lately left—was in the sudden coming and the coldness and length of winter.

"Nine months' frost and snow, and three months' bad weather" was the usual description by residents of a year's climate in the York Factory region. Another saying was that there were in four months three seasons—in June, spring—in July and August, summer—in September, autumn—but liable to be cut short.

It was this hard climatic condition, together with the attention necessary to appreciate at least some ordinary phases of the Indian's character and to master the rules and details of trading with them that caused many young men at the stage I now had reached to retire from a service which they had entered with hope. That was the case of the companion I have referred to. The life, indeed, was free from certain conventions, but not as free, otherwise as a novice might have prefigured in his mind. Discipline and supervision were enforced almost with military rigor, though with less formality in the social intercourse of the commissioned ranks than probably exists in the army. A man might be ordered to go elsewhere on duty at any time, the change perhaps involving 1,000 miles of travel, and he might be sent suddenly from a comfortable to an inhospitable station. These were incidents of the service.

As a rule in such changes the company's interests were solely regarded, but not invariably so, for the superiors were but men with human likes and dislikes. The governing body was well constituted of experienced officers, but in all such councils one or two men have sway, either directly or indirectly. Promotions were made by the company on the nomination of the chief factors in council, but this rule was not always adhered to.

Perhaps the weak point after the "coalition" of 1821 with the rival Northwest Co., was the long tenure of office by the "governor in chief," which tended to make him practically autocratic. The first governor of the coalesced concern in America held office for 37 years. He might, and should, have been sooner retired by the company, but the ungraciousness in the case of an officer of distinction and long service seemed to have withheld the exercise of that power by the governing body in London.

The winter with which I was familiar as a youth in Scotland was gloomy enough, but nature there did not seem to die as it did in winter where I now was. The opening of spring at Hudson's Bay gave the idea of a sort of rising from death to us, who had dwelt so long in frozen up quarters. Suddenly everywhere were evidences of a new, more genial condition, an animation that gave delight to our hearts. The quickening of the twigs caused a slight smell in the terminal buds. Pieces of ice from the broken fishing holes showed on their underside signs of a wear or honey-combing by warmer water, though how heat could reach water fended from the sun was not apparent. The grey and white headed eagle (the latter cowardly and thievish bird strangely chosen as the American emblem), these heralds of the spring came early to seek their prey. The squirrel stretched on a slender branch looked as if he were "drowsing" for the sweetish sap he likes to suck. Beavers and also muskrats, more appeared on the roofs of their respective houses or enjoyed a little frisk near them. The young pet beaver that lived in our house at the fort was down oftener to the riverside seeking water to wash his eyes.

Time for us soon to clean, repair and put away winter appliances and belongings. Ducks, by the by, whirred through the air, and geese by the million in ploughshare formation. The release of the frogs from their icebound prison was followed soon by their amorous lays. Let me say here about the frogs that in the mossey swamps, in the mud of which they spend the winter, I have found them frozen hard as a stone, yet these when put near a fire revived and croaked, but upon a second freezing nothing would resuscitate them.

Yet pleasant as the change from winter was to one first experiencing the climate in this part of the continent, I found afterwards that the winter was the least disagreeable season. The region, as to two-thirds of it, is composed of water, and what are really marshy islands, with innumerable muddy lakes and portages. It also is treeless, except along some of the large streams and a few pines and swamp willows in the open. The travel thus was most laborious to all, and the plague of stinging flies maddening to a newcomer until he became immune to the pain, if not to the worry, of their attacks.

My stay at Fort Severn came to an end as soon as the river opened, for then the officer in charge of the post at Trout lake, already mentioned, over 200 miles (as was said) up the river Severn, arrived thence with his "brigade" of boats laden with furs and to take back supplies. Long previously the Indians, owing to the prestige of the Hudson's Bay Co., sold the worst of their peltries to the rival Northwest Co., and took its best to York Factory, but in the pressure of competition the Hudson's Bay Co. later established forts such as at Trout lake, which I am now speaking of, to secure trade that might not be offered at York Factory. The company had built a fort at Osnaburg lake as early as 1786, and later proceeded farther still to Red river. The Trout lake officer's name was Marshall—an old sailor, very skilful in trade. He ordered me to go from Fort Severn to Trout lake with him, and we reached that place against the current broken by rapids in fifteen days—my first real experience in up river, hard canoe travel.

It was now about a year since I left Scotland, and I had learned something in my new life, but not much yet about actual Indian trading away from the main station of a district. I had now special opportunities of doing this at Trout lake, for Mr. Marshall sent me with a guide to many more or less distant Indian camps, and I thus became familiar with the trade rules and practice. I learned, too, the Cree language, or a branch of it at this fort. Mr. Marshall's wife was of that people, and he always spoke in Cree in the family circle, and, moreover, one of the daughters, a fine girl, nearly grown up, seemed to have more tact in teaching me language than had the old dominie at the Leven.

But the details of that tuition, and my bartering for furs, as a novice, would less interest the reader, perhaps, than some account of a friend of mine—the young beaver above referred to—saved by an Indian hunter, and presented by him to me for a pet. He was as black as a crow, and soon grew large and strong. He became attached to Mr. Marshall's children, and used to sleep with them. If confined in another room he would bite through the door to get to them. The children were quarter-breeds, but the beaver did not detect their strain. Had he done so, nothing could have induced him to be their playmate. When the next winter came the behaviour of this animal was curious in the following respect. His instinctive hatred of Indians was such that when temporarily blind from some failure to supply him with water to wash his eyes, he became uneasy on scenting the presence of an Indian in the room. Open-eyed this dislike was manifested by conduct which had a tincture of what seemed human, but possibly would have been seriously aggressive but for some dread of the consequences of misbehaving in the presence of his "white friends."

The Indians often were invited to enter the general room, and in their fashion squatted with their backs against the wall, and laid—it might be—a skin, a pipe or a knife on the floor beside them. Circuitously and gradually getting nearer to the Indians, their heavy-tailed enemy seized one of these articles, and in his beaver fashion carried it on his paws and under his chin outside the house, then giving it a parting whack with his tail he returned for another article. Lastly, he would seize an Indian by the thigh and take his legs under his jaws, but the human "article" being too heavy to carry, the beaver could only push the Indian round—nevertheless, in the absence of opposition—(for the Indian in this case humored his enemy), the beaver working with great energy and excitement, but not attempting to bite, forced the intruder, by gyrations to the door.

On one occasion this same beaver carried out an Indian child, which, incautiously, had been left alone in the room, and gave it a whack with his tail after he got it outside the house. Attracted by the child's screams, I beat the beaver so severely that he left Indian children alone ever afterwards, but still showed his hatred of the Indian men and women.

I have had other beaver pets, but none acted entirely in the way here described, though, possibly, they all had it in them to so act. I suppose that an inherited instinct marked the Indians as enemies of the beaver race, but had not, as yet, placed the white man—really worse racial enemies—in the same category.

The Cree Indians, above mentioned, though only numbering 5,000 to 6,000, were the most numerous than of the Northwest tribes the company had to do with. There were two branches of them—those who lived along the southwestern and south coast of Hudson's Bay, and for a considerable distance thence inland, known as the "Swampy" Crees from the moist surface of the country they occupied. Another division sometimes regarded as the Crees proper, roamed over a large territory in the Northwest, from Assiniboine to Athabasca in the basin of the Mackenzie, and in another direction to Ile a la Crosse, which is situated on the farthest north important water system that finds its exit in Hudson's Bay.

The language which I learned was the "Swampy" Cree tongue. It was sufficiently like the regular Cree—and indeed the Chipewayan—to be useful to a trader as far as the Rocky mountains. I found my knowledge of it occasionally serviceable in New Caledonia.

Professor Pearson calculates the intellectual classes as constituting about one-half per cent. of the population

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MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS.

A First Impression—By Clarence Rook.

Chin on hand, I sit in the gallery, contemplating for the first time in my life the legislators whose business it is to make the laws I endeavor to obey and to adjust the taxes I struggle to meet. And there is a curious feeling at the back of my brain that though this is my first visit to the House of Commons, I have seen all before, again and again, in some inverted fashion. You would expect a certain dignity from people who occupy such a building as the Royal Palace of Westminster. Nor have I been disappointed. There are few more impressive sights on earth than that of a member of parliament emerging from the sacred interior in tardy response to the card of a constituent. The friendly member has shown me the place where Charles I. stood to take his trial; he has described to me in the central hall the majestic walk of the Speaker when he proceeds to the other place. We have sat upon the terrace and seen disconsolate ladies forsaken by their hosts, who run away with the word "division" on their lips, and return, having made one of those laws I hope to keep. Most dignified. All this I seem to have known before.

Even the press is received in dignified fashion; for instead of hazarding the chance of the ballot, I go through the cloisters where colossal policemen salute me, and the one who guards the lift to the press gallery (I am not known to the police) wants evidence. He recognizes the ticket, and the lift whisks me to a floor with tortuous passages, rooms suggesting vestries and filled with serious men at work with stylographs. And presently I tumble through a swing door—the House of Commons—an attendant whose aspect swings vaguely between that of a head waiter and a prime minister—and I am handed into a little pew. Later on I learn that when the press gallery cannot recognize the man below who gets up and makes a historic remark, this attendant is consulted. He always knows. Still the note of dignity is maintained. Two centuries ago I should have lost my ears for putting the House of Commons into print. To-day I am given a lift to a seat over the Speaker's head and am presented with a programme. "Orders of the day" is the official designation.

Caricature is the Reality.

Chin on hand, I watch, and have seen it all before, turned upside down as I had imagined. Quite familiar the modern oak picked out with gold, the green benches, the subdued light; familiar, too, the galleries where peers are penned, or friends of members gathered, familiar, too, the grilled pen over the press gallery, whence ladies can hear little and see less. Down below a man is droning something about a door somewhere in the building that opens that way when it should open this way. He is very precise and very dull. Point is, that door should, with the whole force of the greatest Empire the world has ever known, be altered. He flounders and fumbles with phrases, but you can see exactly what he wants to say. The newspaper reports next day said it for him in a line or two. So we go on, with foolish little questions treated at great length, . . . until, at last, impelled by that feeling that all this was quite familiar—somehow—I asked my neighbor:

"Which is Balfour?"

"Those," he replies.

My eyes follow his discreet finger, and find a pair of soles staring at me from the table on which the mace lies. Then it flashes across me I have seen it all before in caricature. The caricature is the actual reality. Mr. Balfour does stick his feet on the table, and the Speaker does not ask him to behave. Looking farther round the benches, covered now with black-coated men of all ages, I see one in brown.

"Oh! Keir Hardie," says my companion. The picture might have jumped from the pages of a comic paper; and thereafter it was impossible to avoid seeing my lawgivers through the atmosphere of caricature.

Unwritten Laws.

Curious traditions—schoolboy traditions—there are. And the real interest of members in the House seems concentrated upon those niceties of etiquette. Outside the stripe that marks the position of the Bar, you are not in the House, and members hover, toeing the line and retreating. In all manner of ungraceful attitudes lounge the members, and the points seems to be to keep your silk hat on your head, unless you want to go to sleep or to address the Speaker. Then you remove it. This is a most important point. For no one but a member may wear a hat in the chamber, and the member must not wear it when he is on his feet. Moreover, there is another strip, at leg's length from the front bench member, over which he may not step when addressing the House. Chin on hand, I watch my legislators, who attach such importance to these traditions, and remember that their schoolboy schieks of "Order" are the echo of the protests of Eton at trousers not turned up, of Harrow at a rolled umbrella, of Oxford of an umbrella carried by an undergraduate in his gown. One reflects that there are many important things to settle; but that swing door that should open. . . .

They are getting excited about it. It seems to be among the conventions of the House of Commons that half the members should shout "'ear! 'ear!" (quite clean members) and the other half, "Yaw! yaw!" Not an aspirate reaches the gallery. My eyes are fascinated by the incoming of members. I gather that incoming members are expected to bow to the Speaker as they pass to their seats. Few Englishmen can bow gracefully; none of those few has got into parliament. A nod and a dip make the outside limits of legislators who stroll into this assembly that for some hours has been doing nothing of importance. Were I Speaker, I would rise and throw the mace at a member who cut such a figure as the British legislator bowing to the chair.

Trivialities.

It is a long and dismal proceeding, when one reflects upon the really important questions that might occur to six hundred odd gentlemen of presumed intelligence, gathered together for the purpose of doing something. Several hours have passed; and there comes the relief of a pleasant voice. A leading Liberal statesman had told me at dinner that "say what you please Balfour has the command of the House." Question of procedure, and we shift round to watch him. Hands on lappels of a frock coat—the caricaturist has him—but the hair is rapidly whitening. The reply—we shift again, and the country squire addresses the philosopher, with some acrimony. It appears to be a question of no particular importance, though the schoolboys take the opportunity of shouting "'ear, 'ear!" and "Yaw! yaw" and "Vide! vide!" For a moment there is from my perch in the gallery the astounding view of the ruddy Campbell-Bannerman and the pale Premier in laughing converse . . . . laughing over the British Constitution, Magna Charta, themselves. . . . . ?

Chin on hand I watch the division. It lasts ten minues; some of them last a quarter of an hour. What you see is members going out and coming in again. The question was of such minute interest that I have completely forgotten its name. I have been here many hours and watched several divisions. And watching I wonder why a member should not be able to record his vote automatically, why he should spend a large part of his life in tramping through lobbies to give an opinion with his feet rather than with his head, why he should waste his time in making and listening to speeches that are either uninteresting or inaudible. They filter back. The House fills. To the table come the tellers with the shamefaced bow of the Englishman. A little shouting at the result. Three hundred and forty-seven gentlemen have spent half an hour and covered many miles to settle a question that I would leave with confidence to a kitchen-maid.

Chin on hand I sit and wonder. But the policeman outside will reassure me. He is the man of dignity, and at the crossing the constable will stop the traffic under the delusion that I am one of the people who make lame and ungrammatical speeches about swing doors and tariffs and other things they do not understand.

THE FOOLISHNESS OF SOME PEOPLE

"I can't think," said her deadly-in-earnest romantic friend; "I can't think how you can sit there calmly munching marrons glaces just as if nothing had happened; nothing at all."

"I don't see why I should deny myself food," Lady Betty remarked, still munching; "just because my mother's found a man to take me off her hands."

"Oh, Betty, what a dreadful way to put it! The most solemn and sacred event in a woman's life is ——"

"Buying a new hat."

"Betty!"

"Well, perhaps I am wrong. The most solemn and sacred event is paying for it."

"If I didn't know you well, Betty, I should think you had no heart."

Her friend, whose own mother called her "poor dear Joanna," flung herself upon her knees beside the pretty gourmand. If Joanna looked born to be single, her soul was otherwise.

"Don't eat any more," she implored; "you'll be sick. Besides, I want you to talk to me, to tell me all about it; how it happened, and what it makes you feel like. Oh, Betty, if I were in your place,"

"I shouldn't be able to eat a' all. I shouldn't be able to sleep. Don't you feel it's a dreadful waste of time to sleep when you might be saying over and over again 'I love him, I love him, I love him?'"

"Who said I did?"

"But of course you do. You wouldn't have become engaged, you wouldn't have let him kiss you, if your heart ——"

"Joanna, you're a dear good girl, but I can't stand you this afternoon."

"I was only saying ——"

"You weren't. You were twaddling."

"I can't help being as I am," said Joanna, in her gentlest cut-me-to-the-quick tone.

"Well, don't be Early Victorian over me—you know it rouses my worst nature."

"I'll try, Betty, dear. But ——"

"And do, do answer back sometimes when I'm abominably rude to you. One day I know I shall slap you, Joanna."

"That wouldn't hurt me half as much, Betty darling, as it does when you don't take any notice of me."

Lady Betty swallowed her fifteenth marron in a little laugh that was not altogether unkind. There was something amusing even in the worship of a worm.

Joanna felt forgiven.

"Now tell me all," she peladed, sitting, tensely expectant, on her heels; "every little bit, won't you? I have always yearned to know what engaged people say, and think, and feel."

How It All Happened.

"Well, it's something like this," said the old Duke of Vanberly's betrothed. "You go to bed perfectly happy one night with a plait down your back, and the next morning your mother comes in and says, 'Betty, get up and put on your simplest and shortest frock, and be in the morning room by 12, tenderly arranging flowers in the vases. Last night I had a little chat with the dear duke.'"

Joanna began to breathe heavily.

"At 12 o'clock," Lady Betty continued, getting interested herself, "he comes in just as you are sucking a thorn-scratched finger, and he hastens forward as fast as his old legs will carry him, and he says, 'My dear child, allow me?' And you allow him. After that you're engaged."

"Without any—you know?" Joanna gasped shyly.

"I forget."

"Oh, Betty, you couldn't forget such a thing as that."

"I shut my eyes and thought about something else."

"Oh, Betty, what could you think of more beautiful? A good man's love is——"

"Come off that, Joanna. . . . When it's all over you shall stay with me, and I'll give you a good time. I've got to get all my sisters off; but you won't be in anyone's way."

Joanna expressed her gratitude in a hug.

"And when did you say it was to be, darling?" she asked tenderly.

"'In the spring, gentle Annie.'"

"You must be counting the days."

"I am. His rent roll's thirty thousand a year."

Joanna burst into tears.

"Never mind, old girl," said Lady Betty, patting her vigorously. "It is a bit sickening for you. But you would make me talk about it, you know."

Innermost Feelings.

"Oh, it isn't that," Joanna sobbed. "But I don't know how to explain my—my innermost feelings."

"Well, don't try if you'd rather not. The doctors say I'm not to be depressed. . . . And by the way," Lady Betty remarked in a smaller voice, while the other stifled her emotion; "if you should happen to run against Jim Cochrane—I don't mean the little red-haired Cochrane who's got all the cash, I mean his six-foot cousin with the rather nice eyes who's got all the debts and nothing to speak of to pay 'em ——"

"I know. He always reminds me of St. George and the Dragon."

"He's nothing like either. But if you happen to run against him, you might mentioned, among other things, that I'm fixed up, and—and very happy."

"I will. But he's sure to see it or hear about it."

"Never mind. You may just as well mention it. And don't forget to say how awfully happy I am—in fact, you might say desperately happy."

"Might I?"

"What do you mean by that?"

"I only asked, Betty dear."

"You always were a fool."

"I was—I am."

"Don't be too meek, Joanna. There's blood in my eye."

"And I thought it was a tear, Betty, darling."

"Oh, go away, you awkward squad."

It crept to the window, cut to the quick once more. A tomb-like silence held the room.

Presently a feeble whisper reached the girl crouching over the fire.

"Betty, there's someone standing on the pavement opposite. . . . It's a man. . . . He's a six-footer. . . . And his eyes are rather nice—only they're glaring, glaring horribly at me; no, through me. Don't be angry with me, Betty, but can't you feel them burning into your back?"

"No. I can't—don't snivel, Joanna—I can't stand it."

One Little Smile.

"Very well, Betty. But won't you come and give him one little smile?"

"No."

"But why?"

"Because—he'd rush across, stupid, and—you know Jim's a man who always gets his own way."

"If you could only see his face."

"What's the matter with it?"

"He's not shaved for a week. And he looks ——"

"Ill, Joanna?"

"Unto death."

The marrons, what were left of them, slipped from Lady Betty's lap, and scattered. Mechanically she picked one up, and mechanically put it in her mouth.

"I don't believe you," she said, her speech a little choked by the confiture. "You always were a sentimental ass. Pull down the blind, please."

"Oh, Betty, it would hurt his feelings so."

"Pull it down, I say. I can't stand it any longer, being stared at through and through me."

"Oh, Betty, wait a minute. He's just seen me. And I'm bowing. May I smile just a little pityingly?"

"No, no."

"Very well. But he doesn't move on."

"Frown."

"Oh, Betty dear ——"

"Frown, I tell you—hard."

". . . I've done it. But he's smiling back. Oh, such a beautiful brave smile."

"You couldn't have frowned properly. Pull down that blind, Joanna—quick."

"Yes, Betty, yes—I'm putting up my hand to it. . . . Oh, Betty, he must have misunderstood. He's tearing across the road—now he's on the step. He must have thought I was beckoning him."

"Joanna! You did it on purpose, Joanna."

Joanna was not quick at reading tones, and she daren't look behind her.

"Forgive me, Betty, dearest, darling Betty," she whispered. "I couldn't help myself. He looked so much nicer than the duke."

"Oh, he is! He is!"

And then she turned and blinked and blinked at the smiling, trembling Lady Betty.

The door opened. The much nicer man came in. And Joanna crept out, unnoticed.

They forgot to thank her before the wedding. And afterwards, she supposed that they forgot again.

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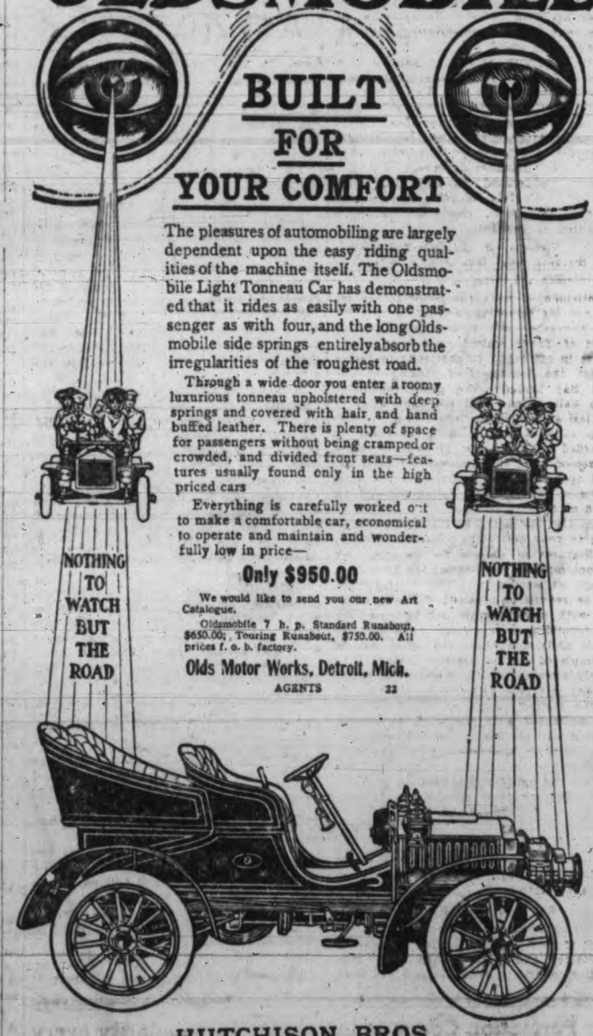

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A Full House

Theatrical managers and poker players are not the only people to whom a "full house" is important. It is important to the man who keeps boarders, or lodgers for profit. Again the moral: Use the want column.

MEETING OF COUNCIL OF BOARD OF TRADE

Committee on Harbors and Navigation Submit Report - Other Business Before the Members.

There was a meeting of the council of the board of trade on Friday, when a communication was received from the Kamloops Board of Trade, calling attention to the charges for the rent of post office boxes. This rent is $4 per annum in British Columbia, while in the East, the communication stated, it was only $1 per annum. The letter was laid on the table for the secretary to make enquiries and report.

The following report was received from the committee on harbors and navigation:

The President and Council:

Gentlemen:—Your committee on harbors and navigation beg to report that, in response to the request contained in your secretary's letter of the 20th September, we have examined the site of Sehl's wharf in so far as it affects navigation.

In this connection it is desired to direct attention to the fact that recent improvements in the channel admit vessels of greater draught than formerly, and, with the further improvement of the harbor, it is hoped that larger vessels will be entering and leaving the harbor, and in consequence of this the fairways should be kept as wide as possible. The existing wharf at Sehl's Point, if used for berthing a vessel, would be a hindrance to navigation, as the channel at that point is narrow and the bend requires extra care in handling a vessel, particularly in windy weather. Moreover, the buildings on the Point obstruct the view, thus adding to the difficulties of the situation. We therefore recommend that, before any renewals of the existing wharf are made, that the Dominion government engineer be directed to lay down lines which will meet the present conditions.

We beg also to direct attention to the provincial government's call for tenders for the purchase of lot 570B, situated at Sehl's Point. The Dominion government is now erecting a light there as an aid to navigation.

Further proposals for extensive harbor improvements contemplate the entire removal of Sehl's Point. For these reasons we submit that it would be most inadvisable if lot 570B should fall into private hands. Apart from the reasons stated, if a tall building were erected on the property it would become impossible for the pilots of approaching vessels to see each other, and would no doubt result in further collisions at that point.

With the above in view, we called upon the Hon. Mr. Green, chief commissioner of lands and works, and he agreed to withhold the sale of the land in question, for the present at least. We therefore strongly recommend that the facts be laid before the Dominion government, with a request that steps be taken for the proper control of the land in question.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The report was adopted and copies ordered sent to the provincial and Dominion governments, the former to be requested to take no action until an opportunity is given to hear from Ottawa. To expedite this business, the committee were requested to take the matter up with Senator Templeman, in order that his recommendation may be forwarded at once.

Chris. Spencer reported that he had appeared before the railway commission at New Westminster and Vancouver on behalf of this board. A vote of thanks was tendered him for his services.

In the matter of the Rock Bay bridge, the special committee on this subject appointed in November last reported that they had addressed the following communication to His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen, and received the reply submitted therewith:

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 2nd, 1905.

His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, Victoria, B. C.:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to lay before you the following facts:

In November last a committee of this Board of Trade waited upon your predecessors in office and emphatically protested against the contemplated closing of the Rock Bay bridge. The same committee again waited upon your honorable body in June last and urged that the renewal of the bridge at Rock Bay at the present site be proceeded with at once. It was certainly understood that that course had been decided upon, and that in pursuance of such conclusion tenders were called for and an award made.

I am also instructed by this committee to bring to your notice the provision made in the Statutes of Canada for carrying out the contemplated improvement in Rock Bay:

Chap. 92, section 8:—"Any lawful work may be rebuilt or repaired if the interference with navigation is not increased by such rebuilding or repairing."

It is understood that the only changes contemplated in the present bridge is to slightly alter its width, which will not in any way interfere with navigation, and under the section quoted it was possible to have proceeded with the work as agreed, and it is still possible to proceed forthwith. I am, therefore, instructed to ask the cause of the delay.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) F. ELWORTHY,
Secretary.

October 3rd, 1905.

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.:

Re Rock Bay Bridge.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst., anent this matter, and I am to inform you that the city council is desirous, and has been desirous, of proceeding with the construction of the bridge, but the work has been delayed on account of the non-receipt of the approval necessary from the department at Ottawa.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) W. J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

The action of the committee was heartily approved by the board, and they were requested to continue their good offices and to appear before the city council on Monday evening next as representatives of this board with the citizens' committee, which is to appear at the same time.

THAT TIRED FEELING

BY EUSTACE MILES.

When we observe how soon some people are tired who eat and drink much, but do little conscious work with body or brain, we marvel at the fallacy of novelists that too little food (food being reckoned by weight) and too much work are the main causes of over-fatigue. We want other explanations as well.

If electric shocks are applied to a frog's leg, electricity taking the place of voluntary movement, the leg moves up and down for a certain time; then the movement grows slower, and eventually stops. One might suppose that the leg needed feeding, that its supplies were exhausted; but wash the muscles with a weak solution of common salt in water, and you get want is almost a fresh leg. The movement begins again. The cause here was not so much the want of nourishment as the superabundance of over-acid poisons. We may fake it that fatigue is generally represented "in the flesh" by some acid poisons. When beef-tea, or the blood of a tired animal, is injected into the frog's leg, the frog's leg behaves almost as if it had actually moved a large number of times, and were tired with hard labor. This does not prove that, if the frog swallowed the beef-tea or the fatigued blood through the mouth and stomach, it would be equally tired, but it asks us a question: In some cases, may not one cause of fatigue be the eating or drinking of over-acid elements? Professor Mosso, of Turin, who has written such an able work on "Fatigue," does not seem to realize this adequately; he regards the fatigue as caused chiefly by the amount or nature of the work done.

"One Man's Meat."

My own experiences are rather striking. Before I changed my diet I lost three tennis matches, chiefly through cramp in the arm. I never suspected the cause. For the last eight years I have only had cramp two or three times—when I have by mistake swallowed meat-extract. This was evidently a poison to me, though it might not be a poison to others.

A second cause I have found to be too great an amount of food, more than I could assimilate or easily get rid of; but this cause has not been very powerful in my particular case. I find it less hurtful to over-eat than to eat wrong things even in tiny quantities.

Another cause has been dulness of the work done. Mosso calls attention to the importance of this. When I was a master at a public school a great deal of the work was sheer routine; originality was forbidden. I found the work dull, and therefore tiring. It amazes me to see how perfunctory is the daily work of most people, how little of their soul's affection it secures, how fatiguing it proves. Why? Partly because they have not been taught to see romance in it; so barren is our "education," which now and then gives us a glimpse of some fascinating episode of chivalry in the life of kings, but does not hint that there is a similar chivalry possible for every one in the foulest slum or—what is really more deadly—the most orthodox office.

Waste of Energy.

Besides the fact that I saw little romance, chivalry, sport or whatever it may be called in that work, I used to do it uneconomically, wasting a great deal of physical energy by gripping my hands and frowning, as well as by hurrying and worrying. Now I find that I think most easily when I lie down and use as little physical effort as possible; probably because that involves less dissipation of force.

Another cause of fatigue, quite the opposite of the one just mentioned—namely, monotonous dulness—is novelty. An unusual movement, as when one learns to skate or cycle, is likely to be more tiring than a usual one. On the one hand, dulness may make work fatiguing; on the other, dulness, habit and rhythm, as the result of repetition, may make it the opposite of fatiguing, as in the case of the club-swinging, the dancer, the swimmer, the soldier marching to music.

Habit, then, may tend in two different directions. It may make one sick of the work, tired by the work—this is the case if the mind is of a less unoriginal bent—or it may get one into a habit and labor-saving swing. I remember when I first started taking no solid food at breakfast, I was unable to do much physical or mental work; I felt thoroughly limp and tired, and you would naturally have said that the cause was insufficient nourishment. Now, however, habit has accustomed me to taking no solid food before midday, and, personally, I am less tired, however severe my work, or exercise, or both work and exercise, than if I had taken solid food.

This suggests how time may alter the causes in any given case. What is tiring to a boy may be pleasant and easy, and therefore less tiring, to a man, and vice versa. Habit and repetition may render anything either exhaustingly dull or carelessly easy.

From Effect to Cause.

In these days of tiredness we must, if we would hold our own, find out the deep-lying causes of fatigue; not of the comfortable fatigue which makes us love sleep in season, but of premature fatigue when we know there is work to be done. We must go back to causes, and not be content with assuming that one has done too much work or had too little food. One must also ask whether the work may not have been wrong or wrongly done, whether the food may not have been wrong or wrongly eaten, and so have over-taxed our sub-conscious minds, that so patiently do for us our digestion.

To go back to a personal experience, I have found myself less tired at the end of twelve hours' hard and satisfactory work, ten with the brain and two with the body, than with one hour's not very satisfactory work when my diet had been unsuitable and my work uncongenial. I know two magazine editors who find their daily work so interesting that, without troubling about diet or exercise, they enjoy their work and scarcely ever need a holiday; and they look remarkably well. I know other people who find their work pleasant and not tiring only when they diet themselves properly, or when they get plenty of exercise. No matter what the work is, they like it, and do not find it exhausting so long as they are careful in their way of living.

The moral seems to be either to choose one's work carefully, or else to choose one's food and way of living carefully. Those who can do any sort of work and live in any sort of way without being appreciably fatigued are few and far between. No law can be laid down as to what is undesirable food. What's one man's play is another man's dull grind and poison. But I can say, without exaggeration, that, in contrast to the time when I did work that I hated and ate food that was unsuitable to me, and was generally more or less tired, and was tempted to take stimulants constantly to keep myself up to the mark, now, thanks to a less unsuitable diet and less unsuitable work, I scarcely ever feel exhausted.

But, throughout, individuality upsets little ninepins of laws. One man's nature is to be less tired by supremely hard and short fits of stress, another's to be less tired by supremely easy and long spells of what is scarcely work at all. The best way is to find out causes of over-fatigue in one's own case. For, whatever may be the advantages of ordinary fatigue, as of those curative processes of Nature known as diseases, an absolute exhaustion there is no obvious advantage, and there is very considerable danger.

SUFFERING WOMEN

FIND HEALTH AND STRENGTH IN DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

"I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a most marvellous medicine," says Mrs. Louis Turcott, 665 Papineau street, Montreal. "They restored me to health and strength, when I was in a most hopeless condition, and almost despaired of recovery. My trouble began a few years ago, when I passed through a severe illness, from which I did not regain my accustomed health and strength, though I had the very best of care and treatment. I seemed to grow weaker every day. I was pale and emaciated, had no appetite, could hardly go about, and found my life almost a burden. It seemed as though my blood had turned to water, and my nerves seemed completely shattered. All the time I was under medical treatment, but with no apparent benefit. One day a friend who called to see me, brought me some Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and asked me to take them. I did so, and after a couple of weeks I found my appetite improving, and took this as a sign that the pills were helping me, and I got another supply. In a few weeks more the change in my appearance and condition was marvellous, and friends who dropped in to see me, hardly thought I was the same person. It was not much longer until I was completely cured; in fact feel better than I have done for years before. I am, therefore, very happy to make known to all ailing women the fact that they can find new health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Mrs. Turcott's experience with this medicine is the same as thousands of others. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest cure for the ailments due to poor blood. All the weakness of anaemia: all the distress of indigestion; all the pains and aches of neuralgia, sciatica and rheumatism: all the misery and ill-health that women suffer from time to time, come from bad blood. And Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure these troubles, because they actually make new, rich, health-giving blood. They don't act upon the bowels, they don't bother with mere symptoms: they go right to the root of the trouble and cure it through the blood. But you must get the genuine—substitutes and imitations never cured anyone. See that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around the box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ARTILLERYMAN KILLED.

Lost His Life When Horses With Riders and Limbers Galloped Over Precipice.

Junction City, Kas., Oct. 13.—Private Albert Laste, of the Twenty-ninth battery of field artillery, was killed during the target practice at Fort Riley to-day. Privates John Connelly and G. J. Simpson, in the same battery, are thought to be fatally injured, while Privates Leary, Norman, Lancaster and Cline, of the same organization, are in the hospital with broken limbs and internal injuries. A large number of other artillerymen were injured.

The casulties were caused by frightened horses galloping over a precipice with riders and limbers. The accident occurred north of Fort Riley. The Twenty-ninth battery is one of the sixth making up the first provisional regiment of field artillery at target practice. The battery's guns has been placed and its eight limbers loaded with ammunition were at the rear with six horses attached to each limber. The drivers had dismounted, and when the battery was ready to fire a large red flag was run up on a staff to signal the persons at the target to get out of range of the guns. The wind blew the flag into the faces of the horses and they stampeded at once.

Some drivers succeeded in getting into their saddles, others were dragged, but most of the drivers were left behind. The horses dashed over a small cliff and went down in a mass with their riders.

Private Laste enlisted in the service last January. His widow and father live in New York.

PUBLIC OPINION IS CHANGING

In every quarter there is a manifest hostility to cough mixtures, which usually contain opium, cocaine and other harmful drugs. Doctors now recommend Catarrhozone; they know that for coughs, bronchitis and throat trouble "Catarrhozone is safe and sure."

SENATOR FULFORD.

Condition Reported to Be Unchanged—His Injuries Are Internal.

Newton, Mass., Oct. 13.—Senator Geo. F. Fulford, of Brockville, Ont., who was injured in an automobile accident in this city on Saturday last, remained in an unchanged condition this forenoon. At the Newton hospital, where the senator was taken, it was stated that the outcome of his injuries was still uncertain, although it was believed was not in a dangerous state. It is understood that his injuries are internal.

Our Perfection Cocoa is increasing in popularity every day because of its purity and excellence.

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA
[MAPLE LEAF LABEL]
is very nutritious and very economical.
THE COWAN CO. LTD., TORONTO

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
Ladies' Favorite.
Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."
Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2.
No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.
No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.
Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.
Nos. 1 and 2 are sold in all Victoria drug stores.

Condensed Advertisements.

Rates for insertion in THE TIMES: All classifications, except Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1 cent per word per day; six insertions for the price of four; no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Time rates on application.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Situation, by steady young man, used to farm and dairy work; permanency preferred. Address W. E. O., Times Office.

KAI CHUNG & BRO., 158 Government St. Employment agency; servants and laborers for any work. Ring up phone 1128. Boot and shoe store.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

MRS. E. HOOD, nurse, 17 Alfred street, is prepared to receive cases of nursing. Phone A999.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—A boy. Apply Albion Stove Works, Pembroke street.

WANTED—A sheet iron worker. Apply Albion Stove Works, Pembroke street.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished, 3 rooms and use of kitchen, within 5 minutes' walk from Times Office. Address P. O. Box 94.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

LOST AND FOUND

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags, at Times Office.

WANTED—All kinds of bicycle repair work; all work guaranteed. J. T. Braden, 76 Douglas street. Estimates given on all plumbing and heating work.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

MACHINISTS.

L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 150 Government street. Tel. 990.

WATCH REPAIRING.

A. PETCH, 99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing. All kinds of clocks and watches repaired.

LEGAL CARDS.

SMITH & JOHNSTON—Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Parliamentary and Departmental Agents, Agents before the Railway and other Commissions and in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, Ottawa. Alexander Smith. W. Johnston.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to sell wines, spirituous and fermented liquors by retail on the premises at 213 Douglas street, Victoria, B. C., and known as the Leland Hotel, to A. Hesson.
GEO. STOKES.
Witness: A. J. O'Reilly.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

FOR SALE—One fine billy goat, and one singing canary. Apply W. Brashner, Hillside Ave.

FOR SALE—Opera glass and case, $2.75; latest patent 32 cal. revolver, $4.50; banjo, $12; rifle, 32 cal., $3.50; dress coat and vest, $4; lady's sealette coat, $6; razors, 75c.; spectacles, 25c.; large plate camera, $4. Jacob Aaronson's new and second-hand store, 64 Johnson street, two doors below Government street.

FOR SALE—A green parrot, good talker; also a splendid cage. Apply "Parrot," this office.

MAHOGANY FURNITURE—Guns, stoves, steam engines, express wagon, buggies, carts, etc., for sale at Bittancourt's, Old Church, cor. Broad and Pandora streets. Phone A906.

ENGINE FOR SALE—10 horse power. Can be seen in operation at the Times Building, 26 Broad street, running Times machinery.

50 TONS of Nansimo potatoes for sale, $16 per ton, from Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th; freight on steamer included. Apply Kong Sing Wing, 54 Fisguard street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 2½ h. p. electric motor, almost new, Singer sewing machine, roller top desk, oak combination book case and desk, ship carpenters' tools. At Old Curiosity Shop, cor. Fort and Blanchard streets.

FOR SALE—$2,100 will buy a house and lot worth $3,000, close to Parliament Buildings; $250 cash, balance in monthly payments, with interest at 5 per cent. Heisterman & Co.

FURNITURE, tents, air-tight heaters wanted. Steam engine for sale. At Bittancourt's, old church, cor. Broad and Pandora streets. Phone A906.

FOR SALE—Horses of all kins, from $35 up; new and second-hand buggies, carts and wagons, from $10 up; a few first-class fresh cows. Apply Fisher's Carriage Shop, Store street.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—To buy, cheap for cash, good 5 or 6 roomed cottage; with garden. Craigflower or Esquimalt road preferred. Address Box 77, Victoria, B. C.

WANTED—Water spaniel; must be good retriever. M. A. Wylde, Times Office.

STOP—You are the agent we are looking for to sell made-to-measure clothing. Get in business for yourself at our expense. No capital required. Queen City Clothing Co., Toronto.

DICKSON & HOWES, 131 to 135 Johnson street, Grimm's Block, Victoria, manufacturers of show cases and store fixtures in hard and soft wood; designs and estimates furnished.

AH WING—Fashionable tailor, ladies' and gents' clothes made to order and perfect fit guaranteed. 160 Government street.

SING TAI—Manufacturer and dealer in ladies' silk and cotton underwear, dresses, wrappers, etc. 74 Douglas street, Victoria.

BEST JAPANESE PORCELAIN and fancy goods at Kawai Bros. Co., 36 Douglas St.

BOARDS OF TRADE, Tourist Associations, etc., should consult us when preparing guide books, advertising literature, and all kinds of illustrated folders. We group photos artistically and guarantee best results. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad street, Victoria.

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms. 20 Pioneer street.

TO RENT—Furnished housekeeping rooms, in the Sir James Douglas House, Douglas Gardens; entrance on Belleville street.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

COFFEE AND SPICES.

VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 126.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

CALL ON MESSRS. LLOYD & CO., sweepers to H. M. Naval Department. Please leave orders at Gower & Wrigglesworth's, Up-to-Date Fish Market, 119 Douglas St.

CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Defective flues fixed, etc. Wm. Neal, 32 Quadra street. 'Phone 1019.

CARPET RENOVATING.

J. F. SHARP—Carpets and rugs beaten, renovated and relaid at reasonable prices. Leave orders at Reid's Tea Store, 88 Douglas street, Clarence Block. Ring up 1120.

UNDERTAKING.

W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of Embalming: New York, 102 Douglas street. Office telephone, 498. Residence telephone, 611.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Special attention given to bookkeeping. Thorough instruction in bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY and R. R. Accounting; $50 to $500 a month salary assured our graduates under bond. Our six schools the largest in America and endorsed by all railroads. Write for catalogue. Morse School of Telegraphy, Cincinnati, O., Buffalo, N. Y., Atlanta, Ga., La Crosse, Wis., Texarkana, Tex., San Francisco, Cal.

J. E. PAINTER,
GENERAL TEAMSTER.
WOOD AND COAL At Current Rate
Wood cut any required length by electric machinery. Truck and Dray work promptly attended to.
RESIDENCE, 17 PINE ST., V. W.

LEE & FRASER,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 9 and 11 Trounce Avenue.

NORTH SAANICH—100 acres, 15 in pasture, small house, and fenced; price $2,000.

TO RENT—Farm, containing 40 acres of good bottom land, house, barns, fruit trees, etc.; rent $200 per year.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—129 acres, 7 cultivated, 50 slashed, small house, barn, stable and good orchard; price $1,200.

MICHIGAN STREET—2 houses and half lot, sewer connections, etc.; price $1,075; good investment.

NORTH PARK STREET—5 roomed modern dwelling; price $1,800.

NORTH ROAD—Cottage, 5 rooms, fruit trees, large lot, can be had on very easy terms; price $1,000.

CRAIGFLOWER ROAD CAR LINE—Large lot; price $250, easy terms.

GAREY ROAD—Near Creamery, lots $50 each; terms, $10 down and $5 per month.

HOUSES TO RENT—See our list of vacant dwellings; we have a good list to select from.

Money to Loan; Fire and Life Insurance; also Choice Farm Lands.

LEE & FRASER,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 9 and 11 Trounce Avenue.

PEMBERTON & SON
Real Estate, Financial & Insurance Agents, 45 Fort Street.

CEDAR HILL ROAD—Plots of land varying in size from 2 to 5 acres; price $150 to $200 per acre; terms easy.

CAREY ROAD—3 acres, near Gorham P. O., $850.

FELTHAM ROAD, CEDAR HILL—5 acres of land, mostly in orchard, with large 11 roomed house and good outbuildings.

STRAWBERRY VALE—23 acres, 5 acres in orchard, small cottage and outbuildings; price $2,800.

M'NEILL'S BAY—2 acres, fronting on the sea, of good land; splendid building site.

FOUL BAY ROAD—1 acre first-class land, $550.

SWINERTON & ODDY
102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

50 ACRES—South Saanich, 40 cleared, in crop, 8 roomed dwelling, barn and stable, orchard of 40 trees; stock for sale; price $5,000.

150 ACRES—Denman Island, 20 acres logged up, 60 acres chopped, new barn, 5 roomed dwelling, orchard, 100 trees; stock for sale at a bargain. Price, if sold before Nov. 1st, $2,800.

90 ACRES—Cowichan District, 20 acres cultivated, 3 acres being cleared; Kokalin river runs through property; half mile from Cowichan Station; $2,800.

154 ACRES—Salt Spring Island, 10 cleared, 10 slashed, barn 50x40, new shed and poultry house, orchard, 100 trees, 3 roomed dwelling; only $1,200.

121-ACRE FARM, SAANICH—All clear, good water and drainage, rich strong soil, orchard, 2 story house, stone foundation, barns and stable, near church and schools; one of the best farms in the district, $15,000.

30 ACRES of the above farm can be had for $3,450.

50 OR 70 ACRES at $100 per acre.

S 1-3 ACRES—Gordon Head, good land, $625.

A LARGE LIST of acreage close to city.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.
In amounts of $500 and upwards, at current rates of interest.
Insure in the Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.

J. STUART YATES
22 Bastion Street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, land close to Gorge Tramway Terminus, in quantities to suit intending purchaser.

FINE 5-ACRE BLOCKS—Between Gorge and Burnside roads, on easy terms.

CRAIGIE LEA FARM—Comprising 140 acres, with dwelling house, 4-acre orchard and farm buildings.

LOTS 198 AND 199, VICTORIA CITY—With 9 store buildings, at assessed valuation.

79 ACRES of fine land, fronting on Sooke Harbor.

GOOD BUILDING LOTS—In Esquimalt town.

SECTION 16—Esquimalt District, fronting on Royal Roads.

TO RENT—Large wharf, at foot of Yates street, with large, commodious sheds.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

CONTRACTORS.

ESTIMATES GIVEN on moving buildings; work carefully done at reasonable prices. Johnson & Co., 111 North Pembroke St.

DICKSON & HOWES, 131 to 135 Johnson street, Grimm's Block, Victoria, manufacturers of show cases and store fixtures in hard and soft wood; designs and estimates furnished.

JOHN HAGGARTY—Contractor, 47 Discovery street. All kinds of teaming done and estimates given. When you want the scavenger to call 'phone us, 184.

CHAS. A. M'GREGOR, 95 Yates street. Jobbing trade a specialty. Twenty years' experience. Orders promptly filled.

SCAVENGERS.

R. H. NUNN, Constance avenue, Beaumont. General teaming and scavenger. Orders taken by 'phone, No. M481.

POTTERY WARE.

SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND FIRE CLAY, FLOWER POTS, ETC.: B. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED, CORNER BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS, VICTORIA

DYEING AND CLEANING.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates street. Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200.

BEAUMONT BOGGS
Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St.

New Home List Just Out.

SOMENOS—60 acres of which 12 acres are pasture; price $750.

COWICHAN—Improved farm, water frontage, must be sold, with stock and machinery; price $5,000; terms.

FOR SALE—50 of the best farms on Vancouver Island. Call at office for list.

FOR SALE—Choice lots on Pandora Ave.; price $300.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm, Somenos, house, barns, etc.; price $3,100.

FOR SALE—160 acres, on Cowichan river, house and other improvements; price $1,500.

FOR SALE—25 acres, on Esquimalt harbor; price $2,500.

FOR SALE—6-roomed house, close to Government Buildings; price $2,000.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm at Somenos, fully stocked, buildings, etc.; price $4,500.

FOR SALE—Waterfront lots in Esquimalt; price $200, on terms of $10 per month.

HOUSES OR COTTAGES BUILT on monthly payment plan, under best architects and by competent builders.

RIVER FRONTAGE—50 acres (improved), ½ mile Cowichan Station; price $2,800.

HOUSE—(Cost $4,000), 6 acres orchard and fields, within 2 miles of city; price $2,500.

ROYAL BAY—Only 5 minutes from tram, 1 acre shore frontage; price $750.

COTTAGE and 5 acres, all improved, at Shoal Bay; a bargain.

ORCHARD—20 acres in fruit, at Gordon Head; a going concern; cheap.

COTTAGE—50 acres, at Tyee Station, 10 acres cultivated; price only $2,050.

NIAGARA STREET—Lots, price $600.

CLARENCE STREET—Lots, price $450.

ELFORD STREET—Just off Fort street, choice lots at $600.

SIMCOE STREET—2 nice lots, at $750 each.

P. R. BROWN CO., Ld.
30 BROAD STREET.

CALL FOR A LIST OF OUR ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DWELLINGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Esquimalt road, 5 roomed cottage, bath and pantry, sewer and electric light, only $1,300; easy terms. (370 c.)

FOR SALE—Handsome new bungalow, containing 6 rooms, bath and pantry, etc., modern, one acre of land, on car line; only $3,150. (350 m.)

FOR SALE—Fourth street, adjoining the famous Palmer orchard, 12 acres, five acres under cultivation, small dwelling, barn, house for Chinaman, etc., 2 cows, 1 horse and harness, implements; cheap as a going concern. (3070 g.)

FOR SALE—Six miles from city, 18 acres, of which 13 acres are under cultivation, small cottage, barn, good supply of water, 70 fruit trees in bearing; a bargain. (3070 n.)

FOR SALE—Yates street, half lot, cottage and stable, $950. This is close in and cheap.

FOR SALE—Centre of city, 7-roomed dwelling, in good order, modern; price $2,100, easy terms, interest at 4 per cent. (490.)

FOR SALE—Four-roomed cottage and full lot, $800. (490.)

FOR SALE—Chatham street, between Blanchard and Cook streets, full lot and small cottage, $1,050. (490.)

FOR SALE—Lot, Superior street, $800. (2170.)

FOR SALE—Lot, Store street; fine site for small factory; $800. (2170.)

FOR SALE—8-roomed dwelling, near Dallas road, $1,000, on particularly easy terms. (4108.)

FOR SALE—Saanich District, 20 acres, all cleared and under cultivation, 3-roomed house, barn, stable, chicken house, good water, no rock or stumps; $2,700, and easy terms. (3050L.)

FOR SALE—5 acres, fenced and under hay, 3 miles from city; only $1,000. (3050M.)

FOR SALE—Douglas Gardens; the only choice lots on the market. Price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Water lot and dwelling, near the new C. P. R. wharf, James Bay; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Fort street, near Linden avenue, 10-roomed dwelling, double front lot; well situated for private boarding house.

FOR SALE—240 acres, Lake District, excellent fruit soil, plenty of water; only $6,000.

TO LEASE—8 miles from city, 135 acres, of which 65 acres are under cultivation; 6 roomed dwelling, two large barns; stock and implements may be purchased if desired.

FOR SALE—In centre of city, large modern dwelling, 3 city lots, having a frontage on two principal streets, well adapted for a private boarding house, school or hospital; cost $19,500. Our price, $10,500.

FOR SALE—Business property, Yates street, portion of a lot and three story brick building, producing a good rent.

FORT STREET—Corner lot, having frontage on three streets, producing 15 per cent. per year gross; easy terms.

FOR SALE—7½ acres, half under orchard, trees in full bearing, nine roomed dwelling, barn, chicken houses, etc. Price and terms on application.

JAMES BAY—Near Beacon Hill, 6 roomed modern cottage, full lot, $1,250.

VICTORIA WEST—Good location, modern cottage, two lots, $1,900.

JAMES BAY—Near the beach, 6 roomed dwelling, sewer, etc., $1,050.

MONEY TO LOAN, Fire Insurance Written, Estates Managed.

JUST ISSUED—Revised list of farms for sale in all parts of the province; call or write for one.

P. R. BROWN CO., LTD.,
30 Broad St., Victoria.

Messrs. L. Eaton & Co.

Will hold their usual Saturday Night's Sale on Oct. 14th, at 8 p. m., of Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.

On Wednesday, Oct. 18th, at 2 p. m., they will sell at their Salerooms a quantity of FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FERNITURE

Particulars later.

The Auctioneers, L. EATON & CO.

Wm. T. Hardaker,

Is instructed to remove to Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas street, and to sell without reserve,

FRIDAY, 20th OCT.

AT 2 P. M.,

Valuable and Almost New

Furniture

PIANO, Etc.

Particulars later.

Hardaker, Auctioneer

Preliminary Notice of Auction Sale.

The Furniture and Effects of the Colwood Hotel, Colwood, including Poultry Stock, will be sold by Auction on the premises on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1905.

For further particulars see later advertisements.

The Hotel has now passed into the hands of D. Campbell, late of Esquimalt, who solicits the patronage of his friends.

SIR HENRY IRVING'S DEATH.

Never Spoke After His Collapse in Bradford Hotel.

(Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 14.—Seldom has the death of a public man in England called out such universal expressions of sorrow as followed the tragically sudden death of Sir Henry Irving at Bradford last night. Appreciation, history of his career, and stories of his many sided activities fill the newspapers. His last words on the stage as the curtain was rung down on the death of Becket, "Into Thy hands, Oh Lord, into Thy hands," were practically the last he uttered, as he never spoke after his collapse in the hall of the hotel, where he died.

Members of the company now recall that he showed signs of exhaustion and overstrain during the past week, which did not attract particular attention at the time. During the performance of "The Bells" at Bradford on Thursday, the veteran delivered many passages seated instead of with his customary freedom of movement on the stage. Once or twice last night, towards the close of the performance Sir Henry was seen to support himself on the stage, but in response to the recalls of the audience he appeared before the curtain and acknowledged the cordiality of his reception.

Flags are half-mastED over the town hall and other public buildings at Bradford to-day, and telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the country.

In view of the doctors' certificates the coroner has decided that an inquest is not necessary, and it is expected that the body will be brought to London to-night.

No definite funeral arrangements have been made, but the family is understood to desire to have them as simple as possible.

Ellen Terry was greatly distressed at the news. She said: "I know all this has happened as he wished. He worked to the very last in full possession of his faculties, and rejoiced that he finished his evening's work.

"His last expressed wish, the wish of his life, was for a municipal theatre, where everything would be of the highest order, where the standard of true drama as distinguished from miscellaneous entertainment would be successfully upheld. A realization of this wish would be a fitting monument to him."

FROM THE NORTH.

Nanaimo, Oct. 14.—Steamer Alki, from Alaskan ports, touched here this morning for bunker coal, and thence sailed for Seattle.

JOHN BURNS AT CAPITAL

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—John Burns had a long interview with Sir W. Mulock yesterday. He is enthusiastic over the work of the labor department. Mr. Burns dined with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other ministers last night.

London Hospital Cough Cure

Will cure that cough. This preparation has been recognized for years as the sovereign remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, etc.

Price 50c per bottle

JOHN COCHRANE,

CHEMIST,

N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts

...New and Fresh Goods...

Mixed Nuts, per lb. - - 20c

Large Italian Prunes 3 lbs. - 25c

AT THE

Windsor Grocery Company,

Opposite Post Office. Government Street

THE HISTORY OF M'GREGOR'S CLAIM

(Continued from page 1.)

This morning on continuing the case Mr. McPhillips put in evidence given by James Dunsmuir on examination for discovery, thus closing his case.

Mr. Luxton then opened his case by re-calling W. S. Gore.

Mr. Gore said that Indian reserves were not set apart until after 1873.

Cross-examining witness, Mr. McPhillips wanted to know if the term Indian settlements was ever used. Mr. Gore alluded to the fact that the Land Act of 1875 and amending acts specified in making grants of land that it was not a part of an Indian reserve or settlement.

Further evidence was given by Mr. Gore as to the methods of reserving lands for the Indians.

Mr. Luxton then put in further evidence given by James Dunsmuir on examination for discovery.

Discussion arose as to the admission of the return made to the legislature relative to the refusal of the Privy Council of Canada to disallow the Settlers' Rights Act on the application of Mr. Dunsmuir.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Martin agreed that the record of the executive act could be put in as evidence, but the opinion of the minister upon which it was founded could not be so admitted, although it might be used in argument.

Mr. McPhillips then opened his argument. He argued that the defendant McGregor had a right to have his land recorded under the Land Act of 1875. Being entitled to record the land in 1879 as a pre-emption, the land remained under the provincial authorities and the record made in 1884 which subjected the land to the restrictions put on by the E. & N. land grant should not have been made.

He combatted the plea that the defendant was not entitled to the coal and timber of the land. Being entitled to a pre-emption that carried with it the coal and timber rights which were now claimed by the E. & N. The Act of Union set forth that no existing rights of any persons in the land should be affected by the grant to the railway company. Pre-emption rights always existed and should have been exercised.

The act of 1904 under which the crown grant was made was clearly intended to give the settlers their underground and surface rights, as this was specified in the title.

The argument was still in progress at the time of adjournment. The further hearing was fixed for October 24th.

J. D. M'NIVEN, M. P. P., RETURNS FROM EAST

Attended Trades and Labor Congress at Toronto—Extraordinary Activity and Progress on Prairies.

J. D. McNiven, M. P. P., returned last night from an extended visit to Toronto and other Eastern points. While in Toronto he attended the meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress, at which it was resolved to hold the congress in Victoria next year. The date on which it will be held, Mr. McNiven says, will be some time early in September, as, though it was not held till the 18th of that month this year, the date was found to be inconveniently late.

On leaving Toronto, Mr. McNiven visited his old home in Barrie, Ont., where he spent a couple of weeks. He then turned his attention to the prairies, being desirous of revisiting old scenes and friends, as he spent some ten years in Winnipeg around the eighties.

"The growth of that town is something marvellous," said Mr. McNiven, "yet it is not surprising when one sees the nature and extent of the country tributary to it. The harvest was cut and mostly in the fields when I went down; on my return threshing was in full swing, and the sight is a wonderful change from the old days. When I came through, fifteen years ago, you could travel for hours without seeing a sign of human habitation or man's handiwork. To-day it is one continuous wheat field from Moose Jaw to Winnipeg. The progress made is something astonishing.

"From Winnipeg I went to Virden, close to the western boundary of Manitoba, where I spent four days. Virden is a brisk and flourishing little town, and this, indeed, is true of all the small towns along the line, without exception. I also spent a day at Calgary, and then visited relatives for four days at Black Falls, on the Calgary & Edmonton railroad. I then came straight through to the Coast."

Mr. McNiven was accompanied throughout his trip by his wife and children, who greatly enjoyed the journey.

COMING WEST.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—H. B. McGiverin left to-day for Southern British Columbia by way of St. Paul. He goes West on business connected with the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway.

EATON MAY START BUSINESS HERE

MAKES INQUIRY ABOUT VICTORIA PROPERTY

Secures Prices on Government Street Real Estate With View to Establishing Big Branch Store.

Rumors have been current during the past few days regarding a possible transfer of a large block of Government street property from the hands of its present lessees and owners into the control of the T. Eaton Co., of Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man. The area in question extends from the B. C. Furniture store to the Westside establishment, and, if any reliance can be placed upon the reports, goes back as far as Langley street, thus making a square sufficiently large to form a site for the erection of a fac-simile, on a smaller scale, of the immense Eaton departmental stores of Ontario and Manitoba. This morning a Times reporter made a number of inquiries with a view of ascertaining the truth or otherwise of this statement, and succeeded in obtaining a definite assurance that one of T. Eaton's representatives had spent several days here looking into the conditions upon which the property mentioned might be secured. He obtained considerable information, and, it is understood, has returned to make a full report to his principals.

In all probability a number of local real estate agents and business men will remember having been called upon by C. Band, who represented himself as the "advertising agent" for Eaton & Co., during the past week. He arrived in Victoria on Tuesday or thereabouts, and is believed to have returned to the Mainland on Thursday evening. From what can be gathered Mr. Band is one of Mr. Eaton's most trusted officials, having been one of those placed in charge of the recent establishment of the new Winnipeg business. While here Mr. Band interviewed the trustees of the Jacob Sehl property, now occupied by the B. C. Furniture Co., and also made a systematic investigation of the other properties in that block. It is understood that he was given the figure upon which the former could be procured, and also obtained all available information in reference to the Westside and other business houses concerned.

When questioned in reference to this matter, Harry Ella, an executor of the Sehl estate, refused to make any definite statement. He did not deny that he had been approached by an agent for the Eaton Company, but refused to commit himself as to whether or not any understanding was reached for a transference of the property. "Do you think it will go any further?" queried the reporter. "We have hopes," he replied, "but really I have nothing to say for publication." Judging from this it would seem that the negotiations have not advanced far yet, so that Mr. Band's Western trip may have been only for the purpose of looking into the possibilities of obtaining a favorable site for another mammoth store here as well as to secure an idea of the possibilities of developing sufficient trade to warrant the expenditure that would be necessary in the construction of a building such as those of Toronto or Winnipeg.

Although the establishment of an Eaton emporium in Victoria is yet very uncertain, the mere suggestion of such a thing has caused excitement in business circles. A Times reporter called upon several merchants who would be more or less affected by another departmental store, and found that the news of Mr. Band's visit had been thoroughly circulated. Various opinions were expressed as to the result of such a business being placed here. Some thought it would be a splendid thing for Victoria, as the merchants would have to display more energy and enterprise than at present in order to hold their own, while an Eaton store, undoubtedly, would bring more business to the city. Already, it was pointed out, a tremendous amount of trade is done by that company with residents of British Columbia by express. The Eaton catalogues were distributed broadcast throughout the West, and, owing to the comparative cheapness of the prices quoted, always obtained a large number of mail orders. All this trade, it was explained, would pass through Victoria, providing Eaton & Co. had a branch in this city. Besides a firm of such a reputation would be bound to bring business from all parts of British Columbia, the Yukon and even the American side. Thus Victoria would become the commercial centre of the province and, perhaps, the Pacific Northwest.

Now that Eaton & Co. have become firmly established in Winnipeg, it is quite natural to suppose that their policy of extending West will be carried to a conclusion as soon as possible. All that is required to make the string of mammoth departmental stores from Ontario to British Columbia complete is another such establishment in the latter section. Hence Mr. Band's recent visit to Victoria.

BRASS HEARTH SUITES

The Sets of Fire Brasses

Several new styles of extra three piece sets—Poker, Shovel and Tongs—is included in this shipment. They are splendid value at

$2.00, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50 $5.00, $6.00 Set.

Fire Sets on Stands

Many people prefer these pretty Hearth Sets, conveniently mounted on a handsome Brass Prong Stand to match. 3 new patterns only at

$6.00, $8.00, $10.00

Birmingham, England, has been aptly termed the "Workshop of the World." Certainly no other metal centre turns out such elegant productions for so little cost. We have just received from that city the first consignment of Fall Hearth Furnishings, consisting of some decidedly novel and handsome designs in

KERBS AND BRASSES

In Complete Suites

Kerbs, Dogs, Fire Brasses and Stops—all to match.

The designs, while suggestive of the Louis period, have a distinct dash of the colonial—massive square brass rails, artistically set in diagonal fashion, in perfect harmony with the fine moulded brass bases and scroll supports. The dogs in each design are attached to the kerb, adding dignity to its appearance and of great utility.

COMFORT ON THE HEARTH

Is one of the first considerations in the successful furnishing of each room. The effect of a Handsome Hearth suite is very striking—it adds a "tone" to the surroundings unattainable in any other way. These Suites are priced at

$15, $16, $18, $20, $25, $40, The Complete Set.

The Bedroom Fenders

We must not overlook the importance of the less expensive—but yet just as useful in their place—Bedroom Fenders. We have them with Brass or Steel Rails, black bases and bottom plates, which ensure absolute safety from falling coals. They come in three sizes in many styles at

$1.75, $2.25, $3, $4, $4.50, $5 Each

Coal Hods

Brass and Copper Helmet Coal Scoops, in plain or Crocodile designs

$8.50 Each

Same style in black and brass

$3.75 Each

Fire Guards From $1.75 Each Up.

WEILER BROS.

HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

Hearth Brushes from 50c Each

74° and 76°

GASOLINE

Peter McQuade & Son, 78 Wharf Street.

Real Estate Bargains

5-acre block, all cleared and fenced.

7-acre block, mostly cleared and fenced and in high state of cultivation. Only 10 minutes' walk from tram line, at sacrifice prices in order to close an estate.

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited

40 Government Street

FLOUR FLOUR

Best Pastry Flour on the market (Our Choice.) $1.25 per sack. $4.75 per barrel. Free delivery.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 Yates St. Tel. 413.

NEW OFFICERS

Elected at Meeting of the Refuge Home Committee.

At the meeting of the Refuge Home committee the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. D. Spencer; vice-president, Mrs. Humber; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Grant; secretary, Mrs. E. R. McGregor. The following friends were cordially thanked for donations during the past month: Mrs. Capt. McColloch, Mrs. Neil, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Jackman, Mrs. Wm. Grant, Mrs. D. Spencer, Mrs. Van Tassell, Mrs. Findley, Mrs. Frank Grant, Mrs. Rendall and A Friend.

—The invitation social and dance with which lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., opened their winter season last night was in every way a pronounced success, a large number of members and their friends being present. Dancing started at 8.30, and was kept up till well on towards the small hours, and excellent light refreshments were provided. Altogether a most enjoyable evening was spent.

—Just before the Times went to press Lieut.-Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, announced that final arrangements had been made for a church parade to be held on Sunday, the 22nd inst. Services, appropriate to the occasion, will be conducted at Christ Church cathedral, the preacher being the chaplain of the corps, Rev. C. Ensor Sharp. A large turn out is requested. Notice in regard to dress order will be issued at a later date.

—Court Northern Light, A. O. F., held their quarterly meeting on Wednesday evening, when four candidates were initiated and propositions for membership were received. The district entertainment committee reported that final arrangements had been made to hold the banquet in honor of the district court of British Columbia, which meets in the city on October 23rd. The banquet will be held at the Hotel Victoria on the 24th, at which all Foresters are expected to be present. The following are the representatives from Victoria who will attend the district convention: Court Victoria, No. 8,930, James Tagg and A. Manson; Court Vancouver, Fred Carne, jr., and T. Fakey; Court Northern Light, S. L. Redgrave and J. Trace. The principal business to come before the meeting is the placing of juvenile courts under the jurisdiction of the grand body of British Columbia. Court Northern Light will commence the winter whist socials at their first meeting in November.

SONS OF ENGLAND

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Members of Alexandra Lodge, No. 116, S. O. E. B. S., are requested to meet at the K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora, on the 15th instant, at 1.45 p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Ernest P. Esnouf, to take place from the residence of H. G. Brown, 32 Kingston street, at 2.30 p. m. Members of Pride of the Island and sojourning brothers invited to attend.

W. P. ALLEN, President.

JAMES CRITCHLEY, Secretary.

Notice to Contractors

Good building rock for sale, cheap.

Apply

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Limited

TELEPHONE 129.

VICTIMS OF DISASTER.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Oct. 14.—John Graham, of Milwaukee, was one of the passengers who was swept overboard from the Campania by a wave and was lost. He was in the steerage. The others who lost their lives were two Irish girls and a Danish boy.

DEMAND MORE MONEY.

German Navy League Begins Agitation in Favor of Building New War Vessels.

Berlin, Oct. 14.—The disclosures in France of alleged British offers of alliance against Germany are so thoroughly believed here that the powerful naval league, with its 600,000 members and all the apparatus of agitation, is already moving for a new naval programme that shall further increase German defensive resources against Great Britain. Popular distrust of Great Britain has swollen to great proportions and the semi-official denials in London can scarcely overcome the convictions now formed that Germany had a narrow escape from a war in which, although she might have been victorious on land, would have resulted in her being crushed at sea and damaged along the coast with the consequent destruction of her overseas commerce.

FUNERAL NOTICE

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES

Members of the above Order are requested to meet at Eagle Hall at 1.45 p. m. sharp on Sunday, Oct. 15th, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, E. P. Esnouf.

HENRY F. W. BEHNSEN, W. President.

FRANK LE ROY, W. Secretary.

How to Cure A Burn

Apply Pond's Extract—the old family doctor—it will relieve the inflammation immediately. Cures burns, bruises, cuts, sprains; relieves all pain as if by magic. For over 60 years Pond's Extract has been the "first aid" in cases of accident—the reliable family remedy. Imitations are weak, watery, worthless; Pond's Extract is pure, powerful, priceless.

Sold only in sealed bottles under buff wrapper.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Cures Deep seated Colds, Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis. LARGE BOTTLES $1.00 MEDIUM 50c TRIAL SIZE 25c

FOR THE CHILDREN

Broken Sweet Biscuits

3 POUNDS FOR 25c

All Kinds.

M. R. SMITH & CO'S.

ASSEMBLY DANCING ACADEMY

Assembly Hall, Fort Street.

Mrs. Simpson's Thursday Club will reorganize Thursday, Oct. 12th, at 8 o'clock p. m. A class for children under 10 will be held Wednesday from 4 to 5.30 o'clock p. m., beginning Wednesday, Oct. 25th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Fine, strong, early strawberry plants. Wm. Noble, Hampshire road, Oak Bay.

SUNDAY MORNING BREAKFAST—Victoria pork sausage, absolutely fresh, fifteen cents lb.; English black puddings, small pork pies, genuine pigs' head-cheese. Robert Eccles, provisions, Todd Block, Douglas street.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LADIES' AID—Annual sale of work, Tuesday, the 17th instant, afternoon and evening, in the schoolroom of the church. Admission free.

TO LET—Small furnished cottage. Apply 32 Quadra street.

COMPANIONS OF FOREST will hold a social dance in Sir William Wallace Hall, Thursday, Oct. 19th. Admission, 25c.

PRIVATE SALE—Of bedroom, dining room and kitchen furniture, from 1 to 6 p. m. any day. 372 Johnson street.

WANTED—A good farm hand. Apply D. Farrell, Swan Lake.

DETECTIVES WANTED—For profitable secret service work; to act under orders; no experience necessary. Write Webster's Detective Agency, Des Moines, Iowa.

DUTCH BULBS—And hyacinth glasses. Jay & Co.

IRISH LACE CLASS—Course 15 lessons, $3; single lesson, 25c. Mrs. Hamilton, Sunnyside Ave., Craigflower road.

$1,700 TO LOAN—On improved city property, by a private party. Address P. O. Box 164.

WONDERFUL TRIAL READING—Only dead trance medium in the world. Send dime, birth date, stamped envelope. Prof. George Hall, Drawer 1343, St. Louis, Mo.

MARRIED.

JESSE-DAVIS—At Victoria, on October 5th, by Rev. Bishop Cridge, Herbert Alexander, youngest son of the late Robert Jesse, and Lulu Elizabeth Proctor, eldest daughter of Wm. Davis.

ROBERTSON-CULLIN—At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Victoria, B. C., on October 11th, 1905, by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, George Douglas Robertson to Winnifred Ethel, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Cullin.

DIED.

ESNOUF—At the Royal Jubilee hospital, on the 12th inst., Ernest Phillips Esnouf, aged 27 years and 2 months, and a native of Jersey Island.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2.30 p. m. from 32 Kingston street, James Bay, to Christ Church Cathedral at 3 o'clock.

Friends please accept this intimation.

COAL

J. KINGHAM & CO.

Victoria Agents for the Nanaimo Collieries.

Best Household New Wellington Coal:

Lump or Sack, per ton $6.50

Nut Coal, per ton.... ....$5.00

Pea Coal, per ton $4.50

Also Anthracite Coal for sale at current rates.

Office, 34 Broad street; wharf, Store street.

'PHONE 647.

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About your Lace Curtains. We have the experience and the secret for washing them. Send us your address. Good service guaranteed by the

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Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first-class stock and workmanship.

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COR. YATES & BLANCHARD STS.

Saturday Special

FRENCH CASTILE SOAP

The real thing, One 3-lb bar 25c

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